Two Parts
12 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
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VOL. XL....NO. 13,756. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1895.—TWO PARTS—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

COOLER BY ONE DEGREE

Decrease in Heat and Humidity but Not in Discomfort.

LOOKING IN VAIN FOR STEAMBOATS

Excursionists Found the Only Craft at the Ferries — Fair and Warmer Is the Prediction Made for To-day.

Mr. Dunn's cheerful prediction that yesterday would be cooler than its torrid predecessor was verified. It was cooler. An impartial and incorruptible thermometer shows that it was. The mercury in the official instrument found its way Saturday to the degree marked 97. Its vaulting ambition yesterday carried it no higher than 96.

All of which goes to show how easily people can be deceived. Numerous thousands doubtless obtained the impression that the day was a record-breaking one. Which it was not, as Mr. Dunn's thermometer has shown.

The many who had no thermometers, and therefore no means of knowing that the day was not so hot as it seemed, talked themselves into the belief that it was the hottest day of the month, and said many unkind things about it. They may be sorry for that to-day, when they read how much worse the day might have been.

The Weather Bureau assures all concerned that whatever discomfort there was, plain heat, and not humidity, was responsible for it The percentage of humidity during the forenoon hours was 62. After meridian it dropped to 49, an abnormally low percentage. Thus it was a day of dry heat, and not a record day at that.

But in spite of the sayings of the thermometer and hydrometer, each proving in its own way that the weather of yesterday was not so intemperate as that of the day that filed out ahead of it, a vast majority of people managed to extract much discomfort from it.

The excursion season closes Sept. 15, as the weather then is popularly supposed to be cool enough to divert the attention of urban humanity from seashores and such places as excursion craft are wont to convey the searchers for coolness and comfort to. But the weather slipped a cog somehow, and this end of September is simmering along lines not marked out for it.

The withdrawal of the excursion vessels and the unexpected resumption of the heat business on the part of the weather were a conjunction that was of benefit to some and a disadvantage to many.

Thousands who went to the Battery, forgetting that the excursion lines had quit business for the season, reached the piers only to have that fact recalled to them. Staten Island suggested itself as the next best place to go to, and as a result the boats of the Staten Island Ferry Company never had a busier day. Every boat went out laden to its full carrying capacity, and when the returning tide began to flow the Broadway cars and elecated roads had all they could do to find room for the surging throngs.

Just how long the warm wave will last the Weather Bureau people say they cannot accurately predict. It extended last night over the entire State and the New-England and Middle Atlantic States.

It is expected that it will be cooler to-day, and the last trace of such discomfort as has been experienced within the last two days is expected to disappear to-morrow. The exit of the warm wave is expected to be marked by thunderstorms.

It is expected that to-day will be fair and warmer and that Tuesday will bring thunder showers and a cessation of overpowering heat.

In spite of the intense heat yesterday only one case of prostration on the streets was reported by the police. James Horn, fifty-four years old, of 1,658 Third Avenue, was overcome at the foot of Ninety-first Street. He was taken to Fordham Hospital. He recovered in a short time and went home.

The heat in Brooklyn yesterday was almost unbearable, and there was not even a breeze to help suffering humanity. Several cases of prostration were reported.

Elizabeth Blake, seventy years old, of 179 McKibben Street was overcome. She was taken to St. Catharine's Hospital.

Patrick Hanlon, twenty-eight years old, of 7 Dikeman Street, was prostrated on Wolcott Street and was taken to the Long Island College Hospital.

SUPPLEMENTARY SUMMER SEASON.

Great Rush to Long Island Resorts—25,000 at North Beach.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Sept. 22.—The supplementary Summer season that set in a few days ago has proved of great financial benefit to resort proprietors on Long Island. Many places that had prepared to close up found sufficient inducement to remain open.

Cottage residents who had prepared to return to their city homes changed their minds when the hot wave arrived, and have been spared the sufferings they would have had to endure in the city.

The heat to-day drove thousands to the Long Island beaches and other pleasure spots. The Long Island Railroad and the trolley lines had anticipated a rush of visitors, and had numerous extra trains and cars ready. The resort propretors had also expected the rush, and had laid in a big supply of drinks and eatables. Musicians who were laid off some days ago were hastily re-engaged, and music accompanied the clinking of the glasses.

At the beaches the bathing pavilions reopened, and thousands took a late September bath in ocean and bays. It was an unusual spectacle, and those who did not take a dip gathered on the shore and watched the antics of the bathers.

It appeared as if everybody, even the frankfurter peddler, had become a weather prophet, as the side shows of the resorts were all open and ready for business, just as if there had been no interruption in the season.

Cool breezes and relief from the excessive heat, however, did not welcome the excursionists at many of the resorts. The hot sun beat down on the sandy shores and made umbrellas in demand. Wherever there was a shady spot there was to be found a party of jolly visitors, enjoying the day despite the weather.

Fully 25,000 people visited North Beach during the day. They crowded all the resorts there, and the place was as lively as on the biggest Sunday in midsummer. The demand for beer and other beverages, according to the proprietors of the large places, exceeded that of many Summer Sundays. It seemed as if the visitors could not drink enough. Some imbibed because they knew that there would be no opportunity to quench their thirst in New-York when they returned.

When the homeward rush set in a fair idea of the crowd and the heat could be obtained. Men and women, some carrying exhausted children, others dragging the tired little ones by the hand, swarmed off the cars and trains and crowded into the ferryhouses, all anxious to get home again.

That the mass of people expected to find it very dry in New-York was shown by the large number that stopped into the saloons near the ferries on this side of the river. Every place was full of customers, and bartenders found it difficult to supply the deluge of orders for drinks. Some places ran out of beer and had to send to saloons distant from the ferries to secure an additional supply.

The day proved to be one of the biggest of the year on Long Island.

THE WEST SECURES RELIEF.

A Cold Wave Dispels the Heat, and Frost Is Looked For.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—The hottest September week which the people of Chicago have experienced in over twenty years was followed to-night by a sudden cold. The temperature all day was as high as on any day during the phenomenal hot spell, the thermometer at 3 P. M. registering at the United States Bureau 91°. At 11 o'clock to-night the mercury in the Auditorium Tower showed 68°, a drop of 23° in eight hours. The temperature is falling slowly as the great cold blast from the Northwest approaches in all its relieving force.

There were half a dozen serious prostrations from the heat during the day, and one death. William Walters, an employe of the North Chicago Street Railroad, fell dead while at work. The advance of the cold wave about 8 o'clock was heralded by a wind of great velocity, which did some damage to property and continued while the heated atmosphere was being rapidly cooled. Rain also added to the meteorological phenomena of the day.

Ten deaths directly from heat were recorded for the week ended last night, and many serious prostrations. The total number of deaths for the week was 517, a great increase over the same week last year. The record of horses killed by heat was broken, the number being 250. The maximum temperature for the week was 91°. The majority of deaths were of infants, 31 in one day being the highest.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Sept. 22.—The cold wave from the Northwest reached here this afternoon. The early part of the day was very hot and the sky almost clear. About noon the sky became overcast, and at 1 o'clock the clouds suddenly took on the appearance of an approaching cyclone. The temperature fell with the most remarkable rapidity ever known here. In fifteen minutes the fall was 3°, and since then it has been slowly sinking. The fall at 1 o'clock was instantaneous; a wall of cold air seemed to pass in and force out the hot. A few minutes after a heavy rain set in, accompanied by wind that reached a velocity of sixty miles and did some damage. It is very cold to-night, and frost is expected.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 22.—The hot spell of two weeks was broken to-day. A terrific gale prevailed all day, blowing fifty miles an hour, until noon, when the cold wave, accompanied by rain came, the mercury dropping very rapidly. To-night there is every indication of frost.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 22.—A tremendous cold wave came upon this region last night. Two inches of snow fell at Lead, S. D., and snow fell over part of Western Nebraska and Wyoming. The mercury dropped 51° in twelve hours here, ranging from 93° yesterday to 42° this morning. A heavy rain fell here most of the day.

SUNCOOK, N. H., Sept. 22.—This has been the hottest day of the season, the mercury registering 92° all day. People and cattle have suffered much from the heat.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 22.—Newport had her hottest day of the season to-day, the thermometer registering 90° in the shade.

NANTUCKET, Mass., Sept. 22.—At 2 P. M. to-day the mercury reached 86.5°. This breaks the Autumn record for Nantucket.

TORONTO, Ontario, Sept. 22.—The thermometer registered 88° here to-day. It was cooler at other points in the province.

THE HOT WAVE BROKEN.

Eastward March of the Cool Weather Toward the Atlantic.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—At this writing the temperature at Chicago is 84° and the maximum temperature during the day was 90°, and by the time readers have received their morning papers the much retarded and long wished-for cold wave will have extended over Illinois, causing a fall of from 30° to 40° in temperature. The approach of this cold wave over the Central Mississippi Valley, anticipated by the published forecasts of the bureau on Saturday, and this morning's special bulletin was issued, giving telegraphic warnings of the decided change in temperature to 1,265 stations, situated in the States of the Upper Mississippi Valley and upper lake region. These warnings have been extended eastward to the States of the Ohio Valley of anticipation that the cool wave will extend over these States Monday night.

The approach of this cold wave was first indicated by the reports received from the extreme Northwest Canadian station Thursday, and its slow movement to the southward was due to an extended area of high pressure which covered the eastern half of the United States, with its centre over the South Atlantic States.

This distribution of pressure gave persistent warm southerly winds until the area of high pressure covering the cold wave gathered sufficient force to overcome this resistance. The cool wave was driven almost southward over the Rocky Mountain States during the 20th and 21st, attended by snows and freezing weather in Colorado, the Dakotas, and Nebraska, while there was some uncertainty as to the rapidity of the advance of this cool wave to the eastward. When it first appeared in the extreme Northwest there were strong probabilities on Saturday that it would extend over the central valleys to-night, and such notice was duly given, while the morning report of to-day justified a wide distribution of the emergency warnings above referred to.

The rapid development of the depression, which is now central over Lake Superior, will hasten the movement of this cool wave to the eastward, and every available means to notify the public of the much-needed change in the temperature has been brought into requisition to-night in the States as far east as Pennsylvania. Within this region about 2,000 stations or towns have been notified of the probable break in the warm wave.

WILLIS MOORE,
Chief of the Weather Bureau.

COLORADO'S HEAVY SNOWSTORM.

Great Damage Caused to the Fruit Interests of the State.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 22.—The damage done to the fruit interests of the State by the heavy snowfall of last night is beyond computation. In the vicinity of Denver, fruit and shade trees were broken by the heavy snow freezing to the limbs, yet in full leaf, and scarcely a tree for miles around escaped injury.

Reports from the interior show the same deplorable conditions, varying only in degree. While the fruit growers may save most of the matured fruit, the more serious injury is in the broken trees and shattered trunks.

The snowstorm was general over the State, the amount varying from four to twelve inches. To-day the sun shone clear. The indications are favorable for a killing frost to-night.

A Big Lumber Yard Burned.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Sept. 22.—The Moore & Galloway Lumber Company's yards caught fire this afternoon, and, with a heavy gale blowing from the southwest, the flames spread rapidly. Aid was asked from Oshkosh, Neenah, and Appleton, and the former city sent two engines and hose. The combined efforts of the departments were fruitless to stay the flames, which swept everything over a tract of thirty-two acres. The property destroyed was 10,000,000 feet of pine and hemlock lumber and warehouses filled with sashes, doors, and blinds; the company's mill, barns, and offices, eight Northwestern Railroad cars, two Wabash Railroad cars, and all the tramways and tracks on the grounds. The loss will aggregate $250,000, with about $100,000 insurance.

Heavy Freight Blockade in Montana.

HELENA, Mon., Sept. 22.—A great freight blockade has been caused on the Northern Pacific Railroad by a fire in the Bozeman (Montana) tunnel, which started ten days ago. Five hundred cars are side-tracked in the Helena yards, and there are hundreds more standing between Bozeman and Billings. The blockade has been partly broken by the laying of a switch track over the mountain through which the tunnel runs, and perishable freight is being rushed through. It will take a week to clear the blockade. The fire is in the centre of the tunnel, which is 3,800 feet long.

HAVE THEY RESIGNED?

Rumors that the Park Commissioners Will No Longer Serve.

ALL DEPENDS ON MR. KING'S ACTION

The President's Health and Private Interests Interfere with His Public Duties—Mayor Strong Non-Committal.

David H. King, Jr., James A. Roosevelt, Augustus D. Juilliard, and George G. Haven, the four Commissioners of Public Parks, have handed in their resignations to Mayor Strong, to take effect Oct. 1, according to a statement printed yesterday.

It has been known for some time that David H. King, Jr., the President of the board, was anxious to give up his office. He went to Europe several months ago on account of his wife's health. While he was abroad Mrs. King died, and Mr. King's own health has not been satisfactory. On the plea that the duties of his office were too arduous to be conducted by him, while his large private business required all the attention he could give it, he is said to have handed in his resignation.

Mr. King's appointment as President of the Park Board, which was made last February, was peculiar in two respects. The other three Commissioners were appointed by Mayor Strong, with the understanding that they should select a fourth Commissioner in whom they had confidence to perform the active work of President of the board. They chose Mr. King, and Mayor Strong duly appointed him.

President King had the offer of a place in the Park Board from Mayor Grant three years ago, and after some hesitation refused to accept it, on the ground that he could not afford the time. Thus he is one of the few men who now hold an office under the present Mayor which he might have held, had he so chosen, under one of his Democratic predecessors.

Before the four Park Commissioners handed in their formal resignations they had a conference with Mayor Strong, in which they told him what their intention was. He was very much surprised, and is supposed to have asked them to reconsider the matter. This, partly on account of Mr. King's settled determination, and partly, perhaps, for other reasons, the three other Commissioners were unable to do. In order to give the Mayor time to find suitable successors, they all made their resignations date from Oct. 1.

All the members of the Park Board were out of town yesterday, Mr. King at Newport, Mr. Roosevelt in the White Mountains, Mr. Juilliard at Tuxedo, and Mr. Haven at Lenox. None of them could be found by telegraphic inquiry.

Mayor Strong spent yesterday at his Summer home, at Elberon, N. J. When seen by a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES last night, he said:

"You will have to get your information from some one else than me. The story printed never came from me."

Otherwise, Mayor Strong refused to deny or confirm the correctness of the statement.

The President of the Park Board receives a salary of $5,000 a year, and the other three Commissioners are unpaid. The Park Commissioners have usually been men of independent means, and, where practicable, men of leisure also. When it was known that Mayor Strong had selected three men who had large private business concerns of their own, in which they were actively engaged, and that they made the selection of a President to do the active work the indispensable condition of their acceptance of office, some criticism was made on the ground that the whole stood or fell with Mr. King's continuance in office.

Mr. Juilliard is a Republican in politics, a large dry goods commission merchant, a Trustee of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and a Director in the Bank of America, the Central Trust Company, and the United States Guarantee and Indemnity Company. Mr. Roosevelt is a banker, with an office at 33 Wall Street. Mr. Haven is a broker, with an office at 80 Broadway, is President of the Metropolitan Opera House Company, and has other large business interests. Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Haven are independent Democrats.

Mr. King is one of the best-known builders in the city, having erected the Washington Arch, the Hotel Renaissance, which he owns, and other structures of note in the city.

A WILDCAT ON LONG ISLAND?

Mr. Swift, Who Says He Ought to Know, Says He Saw One.

EAST MORICHES, L. I., Sept. 22.—Edward D. Swift, a Summer resident here, and a son of Prof. Swift of Lowe University, on Echo Mountain, California, while rambling through the woods here, with his eight-year-old cousin, came upon a clearing in the woods where he saw, he says, unmistakable evidence of the presence of a lynx, commonly called a wildcat.

After walking some distance beyond the clearing, Mr. Swift says, he was startled by a large gray animal jumping from beneath some underbrush and disappearing in the thick woods beyond. He fired a shot after the animal, but without effect.

Mr. Swift says he has made many trips through the woods of California and is familiar with the wild animals that inhabit them. He is positive that he saw a wildcat. No one in this section ever supposed there were wildcats in the woods hereabout, and there is talk of trying to capture the one Mr. Swift says he saw.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S CONSTITUTION

How the Suffrage Question Will Probably Be Disposed Of.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 22.—Gov. Evans, in an interview giving a summary of the work of the Constitutional Convention to date and a forecast of the work ahead, said:

"As to the suffrage plan, there is but one door open for us, and that will be the unanimous report of the Suffrage Committee. I believe that the vast majority of the members are ready to accept it now, but, of course, there will be some debate by some of the members who have pet schemes. What I mean is the Mississippi plan, with a very few modifications. That is, that we will provide that any person aggrieved shall have a remedy by a direct appeal to the courts, leaving to the Legislature to provide the manner of holding and conducting elections.

"This report will, of course, preserve the eight-box law and registration, as now provided."

Claims Now to be a British Subject.

PORT TOWNSEND, Washington, Sept. 22.—Capt. J. A. MacLean, a prominent resident of Valparaiso, who was arrested here recently in connection with Capt. Jensen of the Chilean ship Atacama, for alleged brutality to a sailor named Bolden, on the voyage from Valparaiso, has taken a new tack to avoid liability in the case against him, which involves $10,000. MacLean, who is now confined in the Government jail in default of his bonds, has announced himself as not a Chilean, but a British subject, denying at the same time his accredited ownership of the ship and claiming to be only a passenger. To-day, through Vice Consul Klocker, the matter was referred to Sir Julian Pauncefote at Washington, asking for an order for his immediate release.

KING HUMBERT WAS ALARMED

Arrest of a Sicilian Officer Who Mounted the Step of the Royal Carriage to Petition the Queen.

ROME, Sept. 22.—A monument to Cavour, which was erected by the municipality, was unveiled at 11 o'clock this morning in the presence of the King and Queen, the Prince of Naples, the members of the Ministry, and an enormous concourse of people. The Syndic of Rome made an address.

While the King and Queen were returning from the ceremony, an officer of the Sicilian Infantry tried to mount the steps of the royal carrriage, at the same time addressing some words to the Queen. It was thought that he was appealing for amnesty for the four leaders of the Sicilian riots, whom the King, while liberating all other political offenders, had refused to pardon.

The officer was arrested and taken to the barracks. Afterward it was learned that he had besought the Queen to prohibit scientific experiments on living animals. He has been a sufferer from epilepsy, and his mind is said to be slightly affected.

This afternoon the King and Queen attended the opening of the Geographical Congress. Afterward their Majesties were present at various exercises connected with the fêtes.

REV. DR. LYMAN ABBOTT'S INJURIES

Not So Serious as at First Supposed—He Will Be Here This Week and Preach Sunday.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Sept. 22.—The accident yesterday to the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, is not so serious as at first supposed. There is only a slight fracture of the left collarbone and an arm and leg somewhat bruised. There are no internal injuries.

Dr. Abbott suffers some pain, but was able to walk about the house to-day. He expects to make a business trip to New-York to-morrow, and will deliver an address in Harlem Thursday evening.

Dr. Abbott thinks he will be able to resume preaching in Plymouth Church next Sunday, but will have to carry his arm in a sling for two or three weeks.

A number of telegrams were received to-day inquiring about Dr. Abbott's condition, and several Brooklyn friends came up to see him.

SYMPATHY FOR DR. ABBOTT.

Announcement of His Injury Made in His Church by the Rev. C. T. Weitzel.

There were many expressions of sympathy among the congregation of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, yesterday, when the intelligence was received of the accident that had befallen the pastor of that church, the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott.

Dr. Abbott was to have occupied the pulpit yesterday morning for the first time since the Summer vacation, and the first intimation of the accident received by many of the congregation was when they assembled in the historic edifice in Orange Street yesterday morning and found that the pastor was not in his accustomed place.

The assistant pastor, the Rev. C. T. Weitzel, occupied the platform, and announced to the congregation the mishap that had befallen Dr. Abbott. "I suppose," he said, "you have all heard of the accident to Dr. Abbott while riding his horse. I have no authentic news to give you to-day respecting his condition. I have tried to reach him this morning by telegraph and by telephone, but have failed.

"I do not, therefore, feel confident that he will be here next Sunday, but I hope we shall hear something much more definite by to-morrow, and you will have information through the press, as to whether he will be here next Sunday."

Prayers were offered for the speedy recovery of Dr. Abbott and his restoration to the ministry of Plymouth Church.

The pulpit was occupied in the absence of the Rev. Dr. Abbott by the Rev. Dr. Thomas, who preached a sermon on Sunday observance and the awful disregard of the law on the Sabbath exhibited in the City of Churches.

THE FAILURE OF LIEUT. PEARY

Sufferings of His Party Without Sufficient Food in the Arctic—Wonderful that They Survived.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Sept. 22.—Full details of the dreadful sufferings of Peary, Lee, and Henson are now becoming public. It is a cause for wonder how they survived. No other case is known where arctic explorers deliberately took their lives in their hands and ventured upon a most exacting enterprise with the full knowledge that their supply of food was insufficient and that they would probably perish in the attempt.

Peary's disappointment over the unsatisfactory termination of the expedition is unconcealed, but all admit that he is not responsible for the failure. No human being could have done more to make the expedition a success. Had he had more men, or even sufficient provisions, he would have accomplished much.

All members of the expedition leave for New-York by the steamer Silvia, sailing from here Thursday next.

LAKE AND CANAL TRAFFIC IMPROVED

Transactions of the Week Show Good Promise for the Future.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 22.—The past week showed improvement in several respects in lake and canal traffic. General merchandise has begun to move quite freely, grain receipts were fairly active, and coal shipments were nearly up to the standard. Lake freight rates are comparatively high, but there are no immediate prospects of a further advance.

During the week ended last night, 3,113,869 bushels of grain, 110,000 bushels of flaxseed, and 186,050 barrels of flour were received here by lake. Shipments of coal for the week foot up 73,625 tons. The receipts of lumber for the week were quite heavy, 12,127,530 feet, and of shingles, 1,620,000 pieces were delivered here. Iron ore, lead, spelter, and copper came forward in large quantities, and the package freight movement was perhaps the largest of any week since the opening of the present navigation season. In fact, everything points to an increase in receipts and shipments for the remainder of the season.

The Erie Canal did comparatively well last week, but the shipments of grain do not compare favorably with those of the past two or three years. Boatmen, however, are confident that business on the canal will improve somewhat during the next few weeks.

Anson Phelps Stokes's Barn Burned.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 22.—The farm barn of Anson Phelps Stokes was burned this afternoon. The stock was saved, but a large quantity of hay and grain and farming tools were burned. The barn was built about two years ago. It was a fine structure, about 150 feet long, having every modern convenience. The cause of the fire is not known. The loss is estimated at $20,000. Mr. Stokes and family are now occupying Shadowbrook. A large force of men managed to save the farm houses and other buildings near at hand.

Wants to Divorce His Four Wives.

TOLAGA, Oklahoma, Sept. 22.—Yellow Bonnet, a Cheyenne Indian, has applied for a blanket divorce fromhis four wives. It is the first time that an Indian has applied for a divorce in Oklahoma. Yellow Bonnet recently embraced the Christian religion, but his wives refused to become Christians.

Premier Brand California Wines.
Superior to finest imported. Absolute purity guaranteed. Sold everywhere. Pacific Coast Wine Co., (Growers,) 849 Broadway and 1,496 3d Av.—Adv.

DR. E. W. BURNETTE DEAD

Cancer Contracted from a Patient Caused Terrible Suffering.

INOCULATION BY MEANS OF A CUT

Put Medicine on a Woman's Tongue with His Finger—Cut His Face, and with Same Finger Applied Alum.

Dr. Edward Worthington Burnette of 115 West Thirty-fourth Street died in Mrs. Kerr's boarding house, at 120 West Thirty-fourth Street, yesterday afternoon, of cancer of the face.

Dr. Burnette was a native of Connecticut and was fifty-two years old. He was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in this city in 1869. For a number of years afterward he was house surgeon of Bellevue Hospital.

On relinquishing this position Dr. Burnette removed to the west side of town, opened an office at 115 West Thirty-fourth Street, and had an extensive practice between Twenty-eighth and Thirty-fourth Streets. He was a well-known man. He was for years Quartermaster Sergeant of the Seventh Regiment.

The Doctor was unmarried, and occupied a suite of apartments in the house in which was his office.

His only known relative is a brother in San Francisco, now on his way to New-York in response to a dispatch sent several days ago that announced Dr. Burnette's precarious condition. The brother of his brother's wife, Henry Cleveland of 318 Broadway, Brooklyn, was a constant visitor at the doctor's bedside. Dr. Burnette was called about a year ago to attend a Mrs. Hatch of 102 West Thirty-fourth Street. The patient had a small pimple on her tongue. Dr. Burnette treated it with nitrate of silver, making the application with his finger.

The doctor, while shaving a couple of hours later, cut a slight gash in his left cheek. To check the hemorrhage, he applied some alum, using the same finger as in the patient's case. He made one more call upon Mrs. Hatch, whose case was soon diagnosed as one of cancer, and she suffered the removal of her tongue not long afterward.

A small, gland-like swelling developed on Dr. Burnette's cheek a month later. He thought little about it at first, but, as it became more troublesome, he recalled the incident of the cutting while shaving, and consulted high medical authorities.

The swelling on his face was diagnosed as a cancer, and the doctor submitted to an operation for its removal. The operation was performed by Drs. McBurney, S. S. Jones, and Price of 20 East Sixty-third Street.

But the cancerous taint had evidently permeated his blood, and cancer rapidly developed again upon his face.

The doctor was a great sufferer, the malignant canker eating deeply and spreading until almost the entire tissues of the side of his face were involved. He realized that death was the one sure result, and regulated his affairs accordingly. He left instructions as to his funeral and expressed a desire to be buried in Greenwood.

Dr. Burnette rallied perceptibly about a week ago, and Dr. Jones, who attended him, expressed some hope. But, with the advent of the hot weather he became worse and sank.

Dr. Jones, who gave many of these facts, said last night that there were some remarkable features in this case that could not be given out at present.

The date of the autopsy and funeral will not be fixed until Dr. Burnette's brother, Wellington Burnette, arrives.

Dr. Burnette was a Mason of high degree.

Mrs. Hatch, from whom Dr. Burnette was inoculated, is still living, and though her condition is doubtless hopeless, is said to be doing fairly well.

M'KINLEY SPEAKS FOR MORTON

Several Governors Talk to the Citizens of Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 22.—Gov. Atkinson gave a dinner to half a dozen Governors and twenty other guests at the Capital City Club last night. An unusual incident occurred during the dinner.

At first a small group of men assembled outside the clubhouse, on Peachtree Street, and called for Gov. Morton of New-York. The crowd grew rapidly, and Gov. Morton left the dinner party, stepped to a window, and made a short speech to those outside. His speech was loudly applauded. As he returned to the dinner party, the crowd yelled for McKinley, whom they knew was inside.

"What did you say, Morton? Words, nothing but words?" asked Gov. McKinley, jestingly.

"Some might think so, perhaps," replied Morton. "I told them that you were an eloquent orator, and would speak for me."

"Then I shall," responded McKinley, for the cries for the Ohioan were now increasing. He rose from the table, and, accompanied by four other Governors, walked out and spoke for several minutes, to the satisfaction of the crowd. He was followed by Gen. Horace Porter, Gov. Atkinson of Georgia, Gen. O. O. Howard, Gov. Werts of New-Jersey, and Gov. McIntyre of Colorado, all of whom were loudly cheered. Each speaker eulogized Atlanta and the South.

LOVE, ALLEGED FORGER, BROUGHT BACK

Marshal Renfrew Arrived with His Prisoner Last Night on the Advance.

QUARANTINE, S. I., Sept. 22.—The steamer Advance of the Panama Railroad Company's Colombian Line, which arrived at Quarantine at 11 P. M., brought Marshal J. C. Renfrew and his prisoner, A. C. Love, the alleged Post Office forger of Calvert, Texas. Love was in bed asleep when the steamer was boarded at Quarantine by a reporter, and Marshal Renfrew declined to wake his prisoner.

The marshal said he left here three weeks ago on the Advance to bring back Lowe, who had been arrested in Panama and extradited from the Republic of Colombia. His prisoner was well and hopeful. It is not known if Love will plead guilty.

Carried the Bullet Thirty-three Years.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Sept. 22.—William Osborne, a farmer living at Far Hills, recently had a bullet extracted from one of his legs. He had carried the bullet for thirty-three years, having been wounded in the battle of the Wilderness. He has been lame since that time. Recently he had what appeared to be a white swelling, and consulted a doctor of Liberty Corners, who applied poultices and the bullet came to the surface and was extracted. Osborne has been on the pension list for years.

Archbishop Kenrick Very Feeble.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 22.—The prolonged hot weather has told seriously upon the venerable Archbishop Kenrick, now in his eighty-ninth year. It is no longer a secret that his mind is almost a blank, and that he is living in second childhood. Yesterday his attendants missed him, and, upon searching found him wandering along Lindell Boulevard, near the Archiepiscopal residence. To-day he was very feeble, showing that the end is near.

Judge Matthew O'Gorman Very Ill.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 22.—Lay Judge Matthew O'Gorman of the County Courts lies very ill at his residence in this city. He is suffering from a complication of diseases, and, while he has been sick some time, was out a few days ago, and then suffered a relapse. Fears are entertained that he will not recover. He is very popular, and has served several terms as Alderman, being elected in a Republican ward on a Democratic ticket.

COLOMBIAN CABINET CHANGES

A New Minister to be Appointed and One of the Old Ones to Go to France as an Ambassador.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

PANAMA, via Galveston, Sept. 22.—Recent advices from Bogota say that there will probably be more changes in the Ministry of the Republic of Colombia.

Carlos Calderon will probably be the Minister of Finance, instead of Uribe, who has been offered the Foreign Relations portfolio, replacing Fidel Suarez, who, it is rumored, is to be made Minister to France.

Cervantes and Abadia Mendez will retain their positions unchanged.

MRS. COL. EADIE IS DEAD

She Was Second in Command of the Salvation Army in the United States—The Funeral Arrangements.

Mrs. Sarah Eadie, wife of Col. William Eadie, and second in command of the Salvation Army in the United States, died early yesterday morning of tuberculosis at 251 Union Street, Jersey City. She was forty years old.

At the time of Gen. Booth's visit to this country, eleven months ago, Mrs. Eadie took part in the Brooklyn meeting, where she took a severe cold, which developed into the disease which caused her death.

She had been an officer in the Salvation Army for fifteen years, having served in Great Britain, Canada, and the United States.

Col. Eadie came to America in May, 1894, with her husband, to assume the duties of Chief Secretary for the United States.

The funeral services will be held in the Tabernacle, York Street, Jersey City, at 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth and a large staff will be present, as will also be the brass band of the Salvation Army. The interment will be in New-York Bay Cemetery.

DROWNED IN THE HUDSON RIVER

While Swimming Wiggins Sank and Was Carried Away by the Swiftly Running Tide.

Charles Gracie of 238 East Twenty-third Street, Henry J. Ottman of 30 Irving Place, Marcus F. Harley of 39 East Eighteenth Street, and James Barry of 502 Second Avenue went into the Washington Heights Police Station, at One Hundred and Fifty-second Street and Amsterdam Avenue, shortly before 6 o'clock last evening, and reported that a companion—J. Wiggins of 23 Gramercy Park—had been drowned in the Hudson River off the foot of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street.

They said that they and Wiggins went to the river about 4 o'clock, and, after hiring bathing suits at the bathhouse, engaged a boat and went swimming. Young Wiggins was a fair swimmer, and amused himself by diving off the stern of the boat.

While they were in the water, Wiggins was seen to take a long dive from the boat. He started to swim back, but must have been seized with cramps, for he suddenly lost headway, and the current carried him off.

The others made for the boat, and pulled after him. Over a minute was lost in getting under way, and Wiggins sank before they could get near him. They rowed toward the spot where they judged he should rise, but he did not come up. They rowed about for some time, hoping to get some trace of him, out, as it grew dark, they gave it up and went ashore.

Wiggins's clothing was gathered up and taken to the station house at the time they reported the drowning. Mr. Wiggins's father, Frederick A. Wiggins, a public accountant, with an office at 45 Broadway, was notified at his home, 23 Gramercy Park, by a message from Police Headquarters.

Wiggins is said to have been engaged in a New-York bank as an accountant. The body had not been recovered at a late hour.

THE ENGAGEMENT OF MISS STEVENSON

Denial of the Report that It Has Been Broken Off on Account of Illness.

DANVILLE, Ky., Sept. 22.—A New-York dispatch of yesterday said that Miss Julia Stevenson, daughter of the Vice President, was verging on consumption, and that her engagement with Martin D. Hardin of this city had been broken off in consequence.

Intimate friends of Miss Stevenson and Mr. Hardin deny this, and say that letters received indicate that Miss Stevenson is enjoying better health than for several years, having been benefited greatly by her trip to Alaska this Summer.

It is generally believed here that she and Mr. Hardin, who is a son of P. W. Hardin, Democratic nominee for Governor, will be married before Mr. Hardin shall complete his education for the ministry.

DIGGERS FIND FIVE BODIES

Terrible Result of a Landslide at St. Luce, in Canada.

THREE RIVERS, Quebec, Sept. 22.—A landslide of large extent occurred Saturday night at 9 o'clock on the Champlain River at St. Luce, Champlain County, carrying with it the house of Zephisin Normandin and burying five members of the family in the ruins. Three children, who heard the noise escaped by jumping through the windows. One of them has become insane through fright.

All the bodies have been dug out. The river is completely blocked, and other landslides and an inundation are feared.

AMERICAN PIPE FOR HAWAIIAN SEWERS

Important Contract Made by an Alabama Iron Company.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 22.—The Howard-Harrison Iron Company of Bessemer yesterday secured a contract for several thousand tons of 18-inch iron pipe for the City of Honolulu.

The contract is for a sufficient supply to sewer the city, and the order before completed is expected to exceed 20,000 tons.

This is the first foreign contract of the kind secured by an American company.

Suicide of a Private Soldier.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 22.—Bruno Pettke, who was a private in the Seventh Infantry, United States Army, committed suicide, a victim of the new experiments on condensed rations, which were used on a forced march of soldiers from Fort Logan. Pettke complained that his stomach could not retain the condensed food, consisting of coffee and soup tablets. He went on a spree, and then took a dose of morphine with suicidal intent.

Mr. Carlisle at Gray Gables.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Sept. 22.—Secretary Carlisle was at Gray Gables for two hours this afternoon. He came over from Marion, where he arrived this morning. He made the trip to Gray Gables on the lighthouse steamer. He was taken ashore on the President's launch, and Mr. Cleveland accompanied him to the steamer on his return. It was said at Gray Gables to-night that Mr. Carlisle's visit was simply a call on the family. Secretary Carlisle probably will leave Marion to-morrow.

Real Estate Dealer's Suicide.

Charles E. Taintor, a real estate dealer, forty years old, committed suicide by inhaling illuminating gas at his home, 11 West Eleventh Street, late last night.

THE OUTLOOK IN SYRACUSE

Only a Few of the State Convention Delegates on the Ground.

THEY ARRIVE HOT AND PERSPIRING

Installment of Tammany Men Comes on the Train with Two State Democracy Leaders.

TALK ABOUT THE NEW-YORK CONTEST

That and the Excise Question Absorb Attention Above All Other Things—The Candidates.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 22.—A swarm of perspiring politicians reached this city to-night on the trains from New-York and Buffalo, and relieved the monotony of one of the hottest days of the year. Although it lacked but two days of the State Convention, until this evening there was not a sign of the visiting crowd.

The first delegate to reach the city, so far as is known, was Mayor Francis F. Malloy of Troy. He got here at 4 o'clock.

The big banner which Tammany Hall had caused to be stretched across the street in front of the Tammany headquarters, hung in the fierce sunshine where all could see it. All convention preparations were laid aside, apparently, for the heat was overpowering. A few stragglers, minor politicians from adjoining towns, were in the city in expectation that they might catch a sight of some of the big guns.

But no big guns were here, and the only thing done was to seek a cool spot and discuss the possibility of a change in the weather.

Some went to see how the excise laws are observed in this city, and they found a situation which would have put New-York to blush in the days when Mr. Roosevelt was not Commissioner.

In many places no attempt was made to keep the front doors of the saloons closed.

In some parts of the city the doors were wide open as they are on week days.

The advance guard of the delegates from New-York City and from Erie County reached the city about 8 o'clock. Among those who came from New-York were ex-Mayor Gilroy, ex-Police Commissioner James J. Martin, District Attorney John R. Fellows, Senator Charles L. Guy, and former Corporation Counsel William H. Clark. On the same train were William B. Hornblower and Col. Robert Grier Monroe of the State Democracy.

From Buffalo there were State Committeeman Norman E. Mack, August F. Schen, and Editor Edward Flemming of The Buffalo Courier. Postmaster H. L. Storck of Auburn, editor of The Cayuga Bulletin, and Warden James C. Stout of Auburn, also came to the city and helped swell the coterie that gathered in the corridors and discussed the work of the week.

The most absorbing question was what shall be done with the contesting del

viewed, and so did Messrs. Clark and Martin. "Wait until to-morrow," was all that they would say.

From New-York comes the information that there is a decided opinion among the Tammany men that they should fight to keep State Democracy men out. Senator Hill is anxious that they should have some seats, and has been talking that way to the delegates whom he has seen within the last few weeks.

Kings County and Erie County are back of him in this, and he has his eyes on others.

On the other hand, it is said that Senator Edward Murphy, Jr., leans toward the belief that the State Democracy is not entitled to seats.

Richard Croker is understood to have arrived in this country with a similar opinion. Mr. Croker may not be going to take a hand in New-York City politics this year, but it is pretty plain that his suggestions will have much to do with the attitude of the Tammany delegates on this question. Tammany delegates probably will caucus here to-morrow night. Senator Murphy and Mr. Croker undoubtedly have determined what course should be pursued.

None of the Tammany men will commit himself on this question until he shall hear what Mr. Croker's ideas are.

That Tammany will try to get the State Democracy to make some agreements as to union on the New-York City and county ticket before agreeing to any partition of the seats is pretty certain, but it is not clear how far they can go in this direction. Something may be insisted on at any rate as to a union between the factions on Senators and Assemblymen.

Some concern is manifested here to-night as to whether, if the State Democracy shall get seats in this convention, they may not be able to use the Democratic Party emblem on whatever local ticket they may run this year. This question will be discussed fully in the arguments that will be made before the Committee on Contested Seats.

State Committeeman Norman E. Mack of Erie is in favor of giving representation to the State Democracy.

"I believe the sentiment of the Democrats of Erie County is in favor of admitting a fair proportion of the State Democracy," said Mr. Mack. "Every possible effort ought to be made to secure harmony in New-York. It is important because of the actual effect in New-York, and especially because of the moral effect in all parts of the State."

Fall Medicine

Is fully as important and as beneficial as Spring Medicine, for at this season there is great danger to health in the varying temperature, cold storms, malarial germs, prevalence of fevers, and other diseases. All these may be avoided if the blood is kept pure, the digestion good, and bodily health vigorous by taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness, headaches. 25c.

MR. CROKER AT SARATOGA.

He Says that He Has No Intention of Attending the Convention.

SARATOGA, Sept. 22.—Senator Edward Murphy, Jr., expects to leave to-morrow morning for the Syracuse Convention, provided he recovers from an attack of neuralgia from which he is suffering to-night. Ex-Lieut. Gov. W. F Sheehan also expects to start to-morrow for Syracuse.

Richard Croker, who is a guest at Senator Murphy's cottage, still says that he has no intention of attending the Syracuse Convention.

Senator Hill has not been seen here to-day, and Senator Murphy and Mr. Croker did not go to Albany to consult with Mr. Hill.

IMMENSE CROWD EXPECTED.

Large Delegations Going to Syracuse from All over the State.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 22.—Democrats are coming this way in numbers that bid fair to swamp the town, with the convention still two days off. The hotel proprietors are at their wits' end in their efforts to take everybody in. Stacks of telegrams are piling up under the noses of the clerks, and as hotel walls are not made of india rubber, the requests for rooms remain unanswered.

It is evident that Syracuse has not sufficient hotel capacity for the people who want to come here. Rooms outside of the hotels have been hired by the score, and people have not only been "doubled up," but four and five are booked to a room. How all these people are to be fed is a mystery.

Hundreds of people who have sent telegrams to the hotel proprietors asking for rooms will be disappointed when they arrive to-morrow, and find every inch of space taken. Rooms are being saved at the Yates for Senator David B. Hill, Senator Edward Murphy, ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower, Perry Belmont, ex-Lieut. Gov. W. C. Sheehan, ex-Mayors Gilroy and Grant, and Gen. Daniel E. Sickles.

A room was engaged for Mr. Croker two weeks ago, but, as that was before his arrival from Europe, some zealous Tammany man may have acted without authority.

Although it is an off year, the Democrats are not content to hold a quiet little convention like that of the Republicans at Saratoga last week. They intend to whoop things up as though the Governorship or possibly the Presidency was at stake.

From all over the State large delegations are expected to boom the numerous candidates for the State offices. Unlike the Saratoga convention, where there was practically only one set of candidates in sight, here there are candidates galore for each office. If the campaigns for nominations are a sign to go by, the outlook is favorable to the Democrats.

JOHN D. TELLER'S CANDIDACY.

His Friends Hard at Work to Secure the Judgeship for Him.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 22.—Judge Jonn D. Teller of Auburn is in the field for the nomination to the vacant post on the Court of Appeals bench. Henry L. Storke, Postmaster at Auburn, who is in charge of his canvass, is here and will open headquarters to-morrow. James C. Stout, Agent and Warden of Auburn Prison, and other prominent Cayuga Democrats, will be here in the morning to help Mr. Storke.

The delegates from Cayuga, Wayne, Seneca, and Washington Counties are under instructions to vote for Judge Teller, and with this start, Mr. Storke is of opinion that the Judge's chances are bright.

Judge Teller has been Surrogate of Cayuga County, and has been a candidate for the Supreme bench. The fact that there is a Republican majority of about 12,000 in his judicial district has stood in the way of his ambition.

"The friends of Judge Teller in Cayuga County are hopeful that he will be nominated to the Court of Appeals," said Mr. Storke to the correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES. "He has the earnest support of the delegation from his own county, and of several others, and I have reason to believe that by to-morrow night his following will be greatly increased. Mr. Teller has an enviable record and has never shirked political responsibility. He would make a capable Judge."

The old-time Democratic dissensions in Cayuga have entirely disappeared, and members of the former factions are now working together in Judge Teller's interest. Thus far none of the supporters of Judge Alton B. Parker of Kingston has reached the city. The friends of Judge Teller do not underestimate Judge Parker's strength.

THE CONVENTION HALL.

Indications that It Will Not Hold All Who Will Wish to Enter.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 22.—The Alhambra, where the convention will be held, is a big barn-like structure, and was once the home of the roller skate. The Republican State Convention of 1893 used it, and last year the Prohibitionist and the Brewers held conventions within its walls. It has a stage with wings and a drop curtain for one-night-stand theatrical companies, and possesses an arched roof with exposed girders, which gladden the heart of the decorator.

The seating capacity of the hall probably will prove inadequate for the delegates, and the crowd of shouters who will be here on Tuesday.

The main floor, reserved for delegates and alternates, has 902 chairs. On raised platforms at the sides of the hall are two more rows of chairs, 276 in all. On the stage 300 chairs have been placed. The gallery across the further end of the hall has benches for 500.

In all, there are seats for 2,068. Two rows of press tables extend across the hall in front of the stage, and the telegraph instruments are in the wings. Some standing room is left back of the delegates' seats and along the sides of the hall, and it is probable that these spaces will be packed full of Tammany braves from New-York and shouters from other sections of the State who fail to obtain seats.

The ugliness of the interior of the hall has been hidden by the most elaborate decorations that have been seen at a State Convention of recent years. The rusty rafters overhead have been draped with red, white, and blue bunting, the proscenium arch is hidden behind festoons of flags and streamers of bunting, and the sides of the hall are draped with the Stars and Stripes.

Broad bands of bunting cover the wings on the stage and in front of the footlights. Small flags draped upon the tri-color make an artistic effect.

Suspended from the centre of the ceiling is a mammoth lantern effect, made of flags, and from it ropes, to which flags are attached, radiate to all parts of the hall.

Gaylord's Band of forty pieces will play popular airs in the gallery, and from present signs it is safe to say that there will be nothing tame or monotonous about the proceedings.

WHAT IS SAID IN ALBANY.

Conjectures of the Politicians as to Candidates and Contests.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 22.—There are few politicians in town to-night. This is because all roads to Syracuse do not run through Albany, as is the case with Saratoga. When the convention was held at the spa last year hundreds of politicians of all degrees stopped over here, some of them for a day, and much of the work of the convention was planned before Saratoga was reached. The only arrivals so far of any note are Daniel G. Griffin of Watertown and Col. Timothy S. Williams. Mr. Griffin was with Senator Hill at Wolfert's Roost all the afternoon. It is believed here that he will be the Democratic nominee for Attorney General.

Col. Williams will not attend the convention, which will be the first one he has missed in several years. He is devoting his time now to developing the Brooklyn City Railroad properties.

Senator Hill will leave for Syracuse on the Empire State Express train to-morrow morning at 11:20 o'clock. Ex-Congressman Charles Tracey also will go on that train.

Senator Edward Murphy, Jr., and ex-Lieut. Gov. Sheehan will come down from Saratoga in the morning and leave for Syracuse on the 1 o'clock train.

Clerk Charles R. De Freest of the Democratic State Committee has about completed his roll of delegates, and the only contests reported are from the First Queens District, the two Oswego districts, the Second Westchester District, the Richmond County district, and the State Democracy's contest in New-York City. It is thought that the Richmond contest will be compromised before reaching the convention. It is generally expected here that the State Democracy will secure the same recognition in New-York City that was accorded the Shepardites in Kings County.

Justice Alton B. Barker of Kingston, for Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals, Horatio C. King of Brooklyn for Secretary of State, and Daniel C. Griffin of Watertown for Attorney General are regarded here as almost sure of nomination.

The impression here is that John B. Judson of Gloversville, the Secretary of the Democratic State Committee, and David Clinton Dow, a banker of Schoharie, are leading in the race for the State Treasurership nomination.

Albany politicians say Theodore W. Myers of New-York could secure the nomination for Controller if he so desired. The name of State Committeeman August F. Scheu of Buffalo has been prominently mentioned for this place on the ticket as well as that of ex-County Clerk Henry D. McNaughton of Rochester.

Albany County may have a candidate for this office, but has not definitely decided upon any one. Nearly all of the Albany delegates will go to the convention city on the early trains to-morrow.

PROGRAMME OF THE CONVENTION.

Planned to Consume Two Days—Nominations Wednesday.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 22.—The convention will be called to order by Charles De Freest, Secretary of the State Committee, at noon on Tuesday. He will announce that Perry Belmont is the choice of the State Committee for Temporary Chairman.

The ex-Congressman will deliver his address, which will outline the policy of the party in the coming campaign. After the appointment of the usual committees a recess will be taken, probably until 4 o'clock.

The second session willl be devoted to listening to the address of ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower, Permanent Chairman, and the action on the reports of committees. The platform will be adopted, and adjournment taken until 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, when the ticket will be named.

It is expected that the work of the convention will be completed Wednesday afternoon.

State Democracy Plans.

The State Democracy leaders from all the Assembly districts met last night at the headquarters, 28 East Twenty-third Street, to perfect arrangements for going to Syracuse to-day. The leader in each district reported that all the delegates and alternates would leave by the special train to-day for the convention. Nothing but routine business was transacted. The special train will start from the Grand Central Station at 9:45 this morning. Two hundred and fifty have announced their intention to go by it.

JERSEY CONDUCTOR'S IDEA OF LAW

Had a Man Arrested for Finding Room Only on the Platform.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Sept. 22.—James McCarthy of 251 Grove Street went to Union Hill to-day. On his return he boarded trolley car No. 8 of the North Hudson line. The car was crowded, and he stood on the platform.

James Teevens, the conductor, told him he must go inside the car. Mr. McCarthy objected that there was no room. When the car reached this city the conductor called a policeman, and told him to arrest Mr. McCarthy.

"For what?" asked the policeman.

"For standing on the platform," said Teevens.

"There is no law against that," said the policeman. "Has he paid his fare?"

"Yes," replied the conductor.

"Well," said the policeman, "as you took his fare when you had no room for him inside the car, I guess you'll have to carry him on the platform."

When the car reached the elevated station Conductor Teevens called another policeman, who arrested Mr. McCarthy, and took him to the Sixth Precinct Police Station. Capt. McNulty ordered his release, and reprimanded the policeman.

Mr. McCarthy, who is a well-known property owner, will bring suit against the company and the conductor for false arrest.

Three Hurt in a Runaway.

A horse attached to a light wagon, and which was driven by its owner, Barnard Levy of 250 Clinton Street, this city, took fright on Liberty Avenue, near Nassau Avenue, Brooklyn, last evening and ran away.

The wagon was upset, and Mrs. Levy, forty-five years old, and her two children, twelve and thirteen years old, respectively, were thrown out. All received severe bruises. They were attended by a surgeon and taken home.

Killed by an Exploding Tank.

Nathan Zolon, a soda-water manufacturer of 214 Eldridge Street, who lived at 101 Orchard Street, was changing the connections with tanks in the basement of his store yesterday morning, when one of the tanks exploded, breaking one of his legs and severing several arteries. He was taken to Gouverneur Hospital and died a short time afterward.

EITHER MATTICE OR LYON

Of All Supreme Court Candidates in the Sixth, They Are the Leaders.

EFFORTS TO MAKE COMBINATIONS

Congressman Ray Is a Delegate, and He May Be Able to Further His Interests by Voting for Mr. Lyon.

ONEONTA, Sept. 22.—The delegates to the Republican Convention of the Sixth Judicial District will assemble next Tuesday in Binghamton to nominate a candidate for Supreme Court Justice to fill the position of the additional Justice created by the Constitution. There are eleven delegates to the convention, and these, it is thought, will be six and five on the final ballot. The question whether Burr Mattice, the present County Judge of Otsego, or George F. Lyon of Binghamton will have the majority, is still a moot one.

The district contains the second greatest number of counties of the judicial districts. The Fourth, lying in the northeastern part of the State, has eleven counties, while the sixth, which borders on the Pennsylvania line, has ten counties, viz.: Otsego, Delaware, Madison, Chenango, Broome, Tioga, Chemung, Tompkins, Cortland, and Schuyler. It has five Justices of the Supreme Court—Charles E. Parker of Oswego, Gerrit A. Forbes of Canastota, David L. Follett of Norwich, Walter Lloyd Smith of Elmira, and Celora E. Martin of Binghamton. The district contains eleven Assembly districts, all of the Thirty-eighth and Fortieth Senatorial and part of the Twenty-sixth, Thirty-third, and Thirty-seventh Senatorial Districts.

Its vote for Governor in 1891 and in 1894 was as follows:

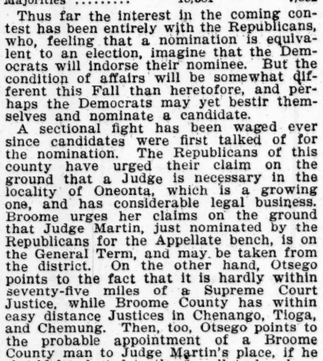
	1894.		1891.	
	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.
Otsego	5,489	7,073	6,090	6,436
Delaware	3,816	6,518	4,673	5,498
Madison	3,263	6,436	4,000	5,560
Chenango	3,209	5,444	4,007	4,610
Broome	5,093	8,346	5,750	7,229
Cortland	2,457	4,272	2,886	3,984
Tompkins	2,700	4,652	3,450	4,330
Tioga	2,549	4,162	3,084	3,859
Schuyler	1,477	2,381	1,617	2,123
Chemung	6,296	5,446	5,756	5,036
Total	36,349	54,730	41,313	48,665
Majorities	18,381			7,352

Thus far the interest in the coming contest has been entirely with the Republicans, who, feeling that a nomination is equivalent to an election, imagine that the Democrats will indorse their nominee. But the condition of affairs will be somewhat different this Fall than heretofore, and perhaps the Democrats may yet bestir themselves and nominate a candidate.

A sectional fight has been waged ever since candidates were first talked of for the nomination. The Republicans of this county have urged their claim on the ground that a Judge is necessary in the locality of Oneonta, which is a growing one, and has considerable legal business. Broome urges her claims on the ground that Judge Martin, just nominated by the Republicans for the Appellate bench, is on the General Term, and may be taken from the district. On the other hand, Otsego points to the fact that it is hardly within seventy-five miles of a Supreme Court Justice, while Broome County has within easy distance Justices in Chenango, Tioga, and Chemung. Then, too, Otsego points to the probable appointment of a Broome County man to Judge Martin's place, if he should be elected to the Appellate bench.

On the informal ballot Tuesday there will be the names of seven candidates—Judge Burr Mattice of Oneonta, George F. Lyon of Broome, H. L. Bronson of Cortland, Judge Samuel C. Keeler of Schuyler, Judge Edwin D. Wagner of Delaware, and a Tompkins County man, who will be presented by the delegate who beat Judge Van Clef's candidate.

The friends of Judge Mattice and Mr. Lyon are working like beavers for their choice, and are making combinations where they can. Broome is in the Senatorial district with Tioga and Cortland, in which the nomination for the upper house has



Burr Mattice.

A Prominent Candidate for Supreme Court Justice in the Sixth.

George F. Lyon.

A Leading Candidate for Supreme Court Justice in the Sixth.

been pledged to Dr. William E. Johnson of Tioga. Ex-Assemblyman Rufus Peck of Cortland is anxious for the Senatorial nomination. Broome has secured Tioga's pledge for Lyon for Judge, and it is thought that in turn Broome has promised to support Peck. This is openly asserted to be the fact by some, and it is also said in the same connection that Broome would like to secure Cortland's vote on a similar promise.

Congressman George W. Ray of Norwich, Chenango County, is a delegate from Chenango to the Judicial Convention. Mr. Ray wants a renomination next Fall. Broome is in the same district—the Twenty-sixth—with Chenango, but Otsego is not. Mr. Ray will, therefore, look after his own interests. There are those who assert that he goes as a delegate to the Judicial Convention with no other object in view.

George F. Lyon was born in Barker, Broome County, in 1849. He was graduated from the Binghamton Academy in 1867, and from Hamilton College in 1872. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1875. A year later he became the law partner of Orlow W. Chapman and Celora E. Martin. Mr. Martin went on the bench of the Supreme Court in 1877, and then the firm was Chapman & Lyon, which continued until the death of Solicitor General Chapman in 1890. Mr. Lyon was Chairman of the Broome County Republican Committee in 1884-94, and in the latter year was a member of the Constitutional Convention.

Judge Mattice is in the prime of life. He was born in the Susquehanna Valley about forty years ago, and has always resided in the same locality. Since his admission to practice he has lived in Oneonta. He has held the office of District Attorney, and is now County Judge. He was Chairman of the Republican Committee of Otsego for several terms.

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It supplies the needed food for the brain and nerves and makes exertion easy.

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A PURE, NATURAL SPRING WATER that will cure **Rheumatism, Gout, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, and Stomach Troubles.**

1 Gallon, Good for 15 Days' Treatment.

Riverside Hotel, L. I., Sept. 6, 1895.

THE EASTERN R-B-L-CO., 159 W. 23d St.—Will you kindly send another jug of your Brom-Lithia Water, per steamer Little Silver.

I want to say to you I have derived more benefit from that water than anything I have taken in three years. I am troubled with torpid liver and kidneys; have been troubled with constipation until I fainted at each operation. I have scarcely any more trouble in that way hence my faith in your valuable water.

I was recommended to you by Dr. Clark, opposite your place. It has greatly benefited me. You are at liberty to use this in your circular if it will answer your purpose. My sister and two gentlemen are taking it in 46th St. from my report of its benefits, and lots more. I am also grateful to Dr. Clark for sending me to you. Sincerely, W. W. WRIGHT.

Main Depot—159 W. 23d St., Tel. 510-18.

Other New-York City Depots: J. Jungmann, 61st St. and 3d Av.; B. G. Kraft, 101 West 125th St.; Hudnut's, 205 and 1,201 Broadway, and A. Ammon, 440 Columbus Av.

Brooklyn Depots: Bolton Drug Company, 264 and 456 Fulton St., 275 Flatbush Av. and 227 Columbia St.; W. Vincent, 139 Broadway, and 252 Sumner Av.; J. M. B. MacNary, 1,222 Bedford Av., and S. Chichester, 357 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

Newark, N. J.: Charles Holzhauer, Broad and Market. Long Island: H. R. White's, No. 7 Jackson Av.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY OFFICES

MEN WHO ARE WILLING NUMEROUS IN BOTH PARTIES.

Convention Early Next Month—Decrease in the Number of Delegates—Some of the Candidates.

SING SING, N. Y., Sept. 22.—The Democratic County Convention, which will be held, very probably, the second week in October, will be much smaller than those held since 1891. The representation is based on the Democratic Gubernatorial vote, which was heavy in 1891 and light in 1894, hence the decrease in representation by delegates. One delegate each is lost in the towns of Bedford, Cortlandt, Greenburgh, and New-Rochelle, and White Plains, the county seat, loses two. Mount Vernon gains one, not due to an increased vote, but because in the division of delegates between East Chester and Mount Vernon the city got the gain.

The Democratic County Committee, in making the apportionment of delegates to this county convention, allowed one delegate for each town and one for each 200 and a fraction over 100 votes for the Democratic candidate for Governor at the last Gubernatorial election. This gives the towns the following representation in the convention: East Chester, 2; Greenburgh, 6; Mount Pleasant, 4; Yonkers, 14; Harrison, 1; Mamaroneck, 2; Mount Vernon, 6; New-Rochelle, 4; North Castle, 1; Pelham, 1; Rye, 5; Scarsdale, 1; White Plains, 3; Bedford, 2; Cortlandt, 8; Lewisboro, 1; New-Castle, 1; North Salem, 1; Ossining, 5; Poundridge, 1; Somers, 1; Yorktown, 2.

In the apportionment of delegates to the County Convention the new town lines have been followed in taking the vote. Thus, the convention, under the new apportionment, is eleven delegates short of its former number. This is occasioned by the annexation of the lower portion of the county to New-York, taking the whole of Westchester and a part each of Pelham and East Chester.

There is no dearth of candidates for the offices to be filled this Fall. The following Democrats are willing to serve their party and dispense justice in the county:

For County Judge—District Attorney William P. Platt of White Plains, City Judge Francis Xavier Donoghue of Yonkers, John F. Brennan of Yonkers, and Eugene B. Travis of Peekskill. Against these, the Republicans have their choice of Smith Lent of Sing Sing and A. B. Cowles of Port Chester. From present indications, it looks as though John F. Brennan has the call on the Democratic side, and Smith Lent on the Republican.

For the office of Register, the most likely candidate is the present incumbent, W. J. Graney of Dobbs Ferry, who is just finishing his first term, and, according to precedent, he is entitled to a renomination at the hands of his party, particularly as he showed great popularity and strength against a universal favorite of the Republicans, William V. Molloy of New-Rochelle, who was expected to "get there" at the last election for this office. However, there are other Democrats who would like to gain the honors and emoluments of this lucrative office, and among them are said to be ex-Assemblyman John Berry of Mount Vernon and Supervisor Sackett of Rye. The latter is a new man in county politics.

The Republicans talk of running William V. Molloy of New-Rochelle again for the office and "satisfaction" against Mr. Graney. Thomas R. Hodge of Mount Vernon and George C. Menzies of Greenburgh would also like the nomination.

For the office of District Attorney, David H. Hunt of White Plains and Stephen J. Stillwell of Mount Vernon are rival candidates on the Democratic side, while Justice William G. Valentine of Sing Sing, Charles H. Young of New-Rochelle, and George C. Andrews of Tarrytown are willing to take the brunt of the battle for the Republican side. Mr. Cowles of Rye is also spoken of in connection with this important office.

For the office of County Clerk there are many of the Democratic leaders who think the renomination of the present incumbent, John M. Digney of White Plains, would add strength to the ticket, and that it would be hard to find a better or more popular man. During his two terms he has raised the office in importance and instituted many improvements which are appreciated by the lawyers having business in the County Clerk's office. In case the convention repudiates establishing a third-term precedent, the following gentlemen are willing to serve: Supervisor C. M. Baxter of Mamaroneck, Franklin Couch of Peekskill, and Deputy County Clerk M. J. Mooney of Yonkers. "Jim" Mooney, who is also the Court Clerk, is a popular young man, and would make a lively canvass.

On the Republican side are prominently mentioned Edward B. Long of White Plains; L. F. Crumb of Peekskill, and E. R. Hopkins of White Plains, who is the present clerk to the Board of Supervisors.

The Republicans have called their convention for Oct. 8, in St. John's Hall, White Plains, but the Democrats have not yet set the date for their convention.

POLICEMAN CAUGHT A "SCORCHER."

Both Bicycle and Horse Used by a Coney Island Peace Guardian.

Reddington Stowe of 94 Willoughby Street, one of Brooklyn's many colored bicycle enthusiasts, was, early last evening, driving his machine at a high rate of speed along the bicycle path near Coney Island. Policeman Lass, who was taking a little exercise on his own wheel, gave chase to Stowe and soon arrested him. The policeman and his prisoner, both still on their wheels, started for the Coney Island Police Station.

They had not gone far, however, when Stowe broke away from his captor, and, wheeling, started at the top of his speed for Coney Island. Lass was not slow in following, and, for a time, there was a very pretty race. How it would have terminated no one knows, for at the most interesting moment one of the pneumatic tires on the policeman's machine burst, and the rider was thrown to the ground.

Stowe, almost simultaneously with this disaster, looked over his shoulder to see what was going on. This display of curiosity was unfortunate, for it resulted in a header for Stowe, who was soon rolling in the gutter. However, his machine was all right, so he jumped on and again tried to escape.

Just at this juncture mounted policemen came up, and, with a curt explanation, Lass pulled the rider from the saddle and sprang into his seat. The chase was renewed. The fleeing man was almost exhausted, while the horse was fresh, so it was not many minutes before Stowe was overtaken and in custody. This time Policeman Lass got his prisoner to the station house without accident.

Edward Duffy of Malden, Mass., and Bertram Manne of 346 Union Street, Brooklyn, were arrested by Bicycle Policeman McFarland last night for riding bicycles in a reckless manner on the cycle path. They were locked up at the West Brighton Police Station, and will be arraigned in the police court to-day.

KENTUCKY POLITICS AWRY

P. Wat Hardin, Democratic Candidate for Governor, at Fault.

IGNORES THE SOUND MONEY PLATFORM

Gen. Buckner Makes Valiant Plea for Democracy, but Party Success, Nevertheless, Is in Jeopardy.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 22.—The complications in the Gubernatorial and Senatorial races in this State still remain tangled. P. Wat Hardin, since that famous Democratic conference in Louisville Aug. 30, has continued his free silver campaign in the rural districts, despite the kindly advice given in the address issued by the Campaign Committee to drop the financial question and confine discussion to the State issues that really exist between the two parties.

In this course Mr. Hardin has made himself popular with the Populists and free-silver Democrats in the western and southern sections of the State, but he has lost friends in the central part and in the large towns and cities. It is almost conceded that he will lose Louisville in the election Nov. 5 by at least 10,000 votes. If this prophecy should come true Kentucky is almost certain to have a Republican, but a sound-money man, for her next Governor.

This statement is based upon past election figures. In 1887 Simon Bolivar Buckner's vote for Governor was 144,619, while Bradley then

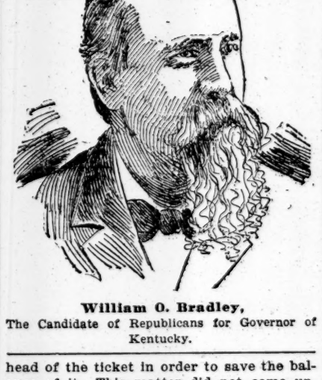
P. Wat. Hardin.

Nominated for Governor by Kentucky Sound-Money Democrats, Yet Advocating Free Silver.

received 127,604, a majority for Buckner of 17,015, nearly 4,000 of this majority being in Jefferson County, (Louisville.) Buckner was a strong candidate all over the State. Hardin is not as strong as Buckner, admittedly, while Bradley has made friends, especially in the towns where he was before weakest. Buckner's majority outside of Louisville was about 13,000. Now, if Hardin loses Louisville by 10,000, he starts into the State with a handicap of 14,000, compared with Buckner, and there is no good ground on which to base a supposition that he can overcome this.

True, there is in the State a stay-at-home vote that comes out only during Presidential elections, amounting to 25,000 or 30,000, and it is just possible Hardin will get this vote out, as he has made the issue more a National than a State one. But to offset this there is the Democratic vote in the cities that will scratch the ticket or vote for Bradley because of Hardin's financial views.

Altogether, the fight is an unpleasantly close one for Kentucky Democrats. In fact, at the time of the conference of candidates and leaders, referred to above, the question of turning down Hardin and putting another candidate in the field was seriously considered, the idea being to sacrifice the



William O. Bradley,

The Candidate of Republicans for Governor of Kentucky.

head of the ticket in order to save the balance of it. This matter did not come up, however, as it developed that the Hardin sympathizers were in a majority in the conference, and the State Central Committee, as well as other candidates, were forced to abandon the platform on which they were appointed or nominated in so far as to allow Mr. Hardin to interpret that platform in his own peculiar way. Then came the "harmony" address, calling on Democrats to confine themselves to State issues and let the financial question alone. Mr. Hardin agreed to this, but broke his agreement the next speech he made.

The abandonment of the joint debates between Bradley and Hardin, after five of these debates had taken place, was a mistake on the part of the Republican managers, no matter what the provocation may have been at Eminence. In the first debate, at Louisville, Hardin proved a failure, to the consternation of his friends. After that, when in smaller towns, honors were about evenly divided. The sixth debate was down for New-Castle, but L. C. Norman, State Auditor, and manager of the campaign, suggested that Eminence be substituted, and the Republican managers agreed. Mr. Bradley was to open. When he arose to speak, a gang of a dozen or more drunken men in the rear of the hall began to yell and stamp their feet. The Chairman, W. P. Thorne, tried to command order, but failed. Finally, after waiting fifteen minutes, Mr. Bradley took up his manuscript and left the platform. He came at once to Louisville, and laid his case before the Republican Committee. This committee precipitately declared the debates off. Mr. Hardin filled out the dates alone, and the Republican Committee made a new list of appointments for Mr. Bradley.

There are, of course, two stories about the cause of the disturbance at Eminence. The Republicans claim that it was a preconcerted arrangement on the part of Auditor Norman, and that the men who made the noise came down from Frankfort, twenty miles away, for the purpose of breaking up the meeting. The Democrats claim that the men were from the country, and that they made no more noise than had been made at other meetings.

The sensation of the week has been an interview on the Democratic situation from Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, who, until ten days ago, was a sound-money candidate for United States Senator. This interview took up most of the first page of The Courier-Journal, and brought a triple-leaded commendatory editorial from Henry Watterson. "I believe," said Gen. Buckner, "that the Democratic Party will win. The contest is complicated by the unfortunate attitude of Mr. Hardin toward the platform. There should be no attempt on the part of any Democrat to conceal any facts in relation to this question. If there is an obstacle to be surmounted, the more formidable it is, the more closely it should be viewed, in order that it may be overcome. It is neither wise nor manly to shut our eyes to a danger and rush upon it in the dark."

The General then refers to Mr. Hardin's statement, previous to the convention, that he proposed to abide by the will of the party, and to his direct violation of this statement in his speeches. "Mr. Hardin," he says, "has given utterance to views so pronounced that both wings of the party are forced to the conclusion that they mean plainly the advocacy of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, which is in direct violation of the enunciations of the platform of 1892, even without the construction placed on it by the Kentucky Convention. The free-silver press openly proclaimed this as his position, and one of the editors, who is nothing unless honest, rejoices that he has 'gracefully repudiated the platform.' There is no use, therefore, in attempting to conceal from ourselves or from others the fact that the head of the State ticket is at war with the principles of his party on the financial question; and that, instead of regulating his action, as we had a right to expect from his interview that he would do, 'by the will of his party, deliberately expressed,' he now defies its authority, and sets his own will up as a guide for the action of his party. If his position be correct, he is to the party what Louis XIV. was to the State.

"I can conceive neither justification nor excuse for the position in which he has chosen to place himself, for the divisions which he has so needlessly brought in the ranks of a party which desires to support him with entire unanimity, or for the example of insubordination which he has set, and which, if followed, would lead quickly to disintegration. But whatever reasons may exist for resentment at his course are overbalanced by stronger reasons for supporting the entire ticket. On all other questions the two great parties occupy their old opposing alignments. On all questions Gen. Hardin is identified with the Democratic Party. He has carried its standard gallantly through many a hard-fought field, and still acknowledges allegiance to the principles he has heretofore earnestly advocated. I consider that I can best serve the interest of good government by casting my vote for the whole ticket, and will unhesitatingly do so."

The Courier-Journal had not, since the first Hardin-Bradley debate, had anything to say about Mr. Hardin. On Wednesday, it published an editorial commending the course of Gen. Buckner, and said significantly: "If Gen. Hardin is not to lose a considerable percentage of the sound-money vote it must be through just such arguments as that addressed to those voters by Gov. Buckner. They embrace the most intelligent elements in the State. They feel that they have been grievously wronged. They are not to be placated by empty appeals to a party loyalty which they think has already been betrayed. They are not to be reached by declamatory bombast. They are to be brought to believe—as Gen. Buckner believes, and as The Courier-Journal believes—that as between Hardin and Bradley, as between the general tendencies of the Democratic Party, even under its perverted character, and the general tendencies of the Republican Party, no good purpose will be served by a transfer of power in Kentucky.

"If The Courier-Journal can give its support to Gen. Hardin, which it did even after the Auditorium speech, and will do to the end of the campaign, if Gen. Buckner can give him his support, which he does, any Democrat in Kentucky can afford to do the same thing. We may not be very enthusiastic. We may not blind our eyes to the dangers engendered by Gen. Hardin's attitude to the money issue. But a vote is a vote; and if we can save the head of an otherwise unexceptionable ticket, we shall save the State a great deal of ugly politics.

"The time may come for a parting of the ways. If Gen. Hardin is so wedded to the silver idea as that he would not change his principles, as he calls them, for a crown, then indeed we shall have to part company; because we are just as wedded to our views. But the time has not yet come. In our opinion it will not come. The silver delusion is already on the wane. It will hardly outlive the next session of Congress. It can cut no figure in the National Convention. If Gen. Hardin is elected Governor of Kentucky, we feel pretty sure we shall hear no more from him about silver. It can hardly come before him for his action. Meantime, on other lines there are many things in common between him and sound-money Democrats. For the sake of these we should vote for Gen. Hardin."

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad, which has long been a power in Kentucky politics, is happily on the fence this year. Bradley is said to be the first choice of the road, but the managers would not turn around to help him above Hardin. Bradley is the company's Eastern Kentucky attorney, and his services are highly esteemed. On the other hand, Gen. Hardin is a cousin of "Jim" Helm, the chief attorney of the Louisville and Nashville, and his warmest and stanchest friend and present political adviser.

Senator Blackburn seems to have the best of the Senatorial fight now. He is claiming more than half the Democrats of the Legislature, and, if a caucus is held, he is almost certain of election. The only chance to defeat him will be to have no caucus, but vote indiscriminately. Then the sound-money Democrats and the Republicans may combine on James B. McCreary, or some one else, successfully. But at present Blackburn is on top.

Parker Watkins Hardin was born June 3, 1841, in Adair County, near Columbia, Ky. His father was a noted lawyer of that county—Judge Parker C. Hardin—and had been a practitioner for years. It was in his office at Columbia that the present nominee for Governor studied law, and he was but a little past age when he was admitted to the bar. Very soon after this he moved to Springfield, and there met Miss Mary Sallee of Wayne County, whom he shortly after married. In a few years young Hardin moved to Monticello, in Wayne County, and later to Harrodsburg, in Mercer County, his present home. His son, Martin D. Hardin, has been named the orator of the South. Two daughters, Misses Jane and Julia, attend a seminary at Oxford, Ohio, and his married daughter, Mrs. Carrie Harris, lives at Big Stone Gap, Va. Gen. Hardin has four brothers and three sisters living—Charles and Ben Lee Hardin, practicing attorneys at Harrodsburg; John Hardin, who lives in Tennessee, and Caleb Hardin, connected with the Frankfort Penitentiary; Mrs. Hatcher, wife of the Postmaster at Columbia; Mrs. Carrie McBrear of Anderson County, and Miss Sarah Hardin.

Personally, there is hardly a more popular man in the State of Kentucky than P. Wat Hardin. He is full of personal magnetism, and to that quality is attributed his success in politics. He was three times elected Attorney General of the State—first in 1881. He was a candidate four years ago for the Democratic nomination for Governor, but was defeated before the convention by John Young Brown. He was nominated at the State Convention in Louisville, June 23-26, on a sound-money platform, but made his canvass as an advocate of the free coinage of silver.

William O'Connell Bradley, Republican nominee for Governor of Kentucky, was born March 18, 1847, near Lancaster, Ky., and still resides there. His father, Robert M. Bradley, was a distinguished lawyer. About the time of the breaking out of the war the elder Bradley became financially involved, and the son's education was necessarily cut short, he being taken away from school at the age of fourteen. Twice he ran away from home and joined the Federal Army, but on both occasions his father secured his release and returned him home. He studied law assiduously, and such an apt scholar was he that in 1865, when only seventeen years of age, he had passed through the Legislature a special act authorizing any two Circuit Judges to license him to practice law, if in their opinion he was qualified. He was carefully examined and was found proficient. He was the youngest practicing lawyer in Kentucky, the statutes providing that a man must be of legal age before he could go before the courts.

Col. Bradley first entered politics in 1869, and has since taken an active interest in every State or National canvass. He was elected County Attorney of Garrard in 1870, and this is the only remunerative office he has ever held. In 1872 he was nominated for Congress, but was defeated by Milton J. Durham. In 1879 he was nomin

WATCHED "FAKE" CLUBS

Police Vigilant to Detect Violations of the Excise Law.

NO BUSINESS DONE AT TEALL'S

Respectable Clubs Not Subjected to Espionage—The City Orderly and Few Arrests Made.

Satisfactory results were obtained again yesterday by the police in the enforcement of the excise law. The police, in fact, had a comparatively easy task, as the disposition shown recently on the part of saloon keepers to yield to the excise law was more marked, if possible, than ever before.

The main issue yesterday was with the "fake" clubs, so called, that have maintained that they could dispense drinks without making themselves liable to prosecution. These places were closely watched by the police, and if any business at all was done it was carried on in a very quiet way, and with so much caution that it was impossible to obtain evidence against them.

In the Tenderloin Precinct, in which the main branch of Oliver Sumner Teall's Girder Club is situated, an extraordinary state of affairs existed. The Sergeant in charge at the police station had practically nothing to do. The only arrest recorded in the blotter up to late in the afternoon was against a man suspected of picking pockets. There are a number of "speak-easies" in the precinct, but all of them were kept under close surveillance, so that they had little chance to do anything in the way of furnishing liquor, even to their regular patrons.

Capt. Pickett ordered his men to use every legitimate means of gaining evidence, and he in person carefully inspected his precinct in the afternoon. He said he was eminently satisfied with the manner in which he found the law was being enforced.

In regard to the Girder Club at 46 West Twenty-eighth Street, Capt. Pickett said:

"I was informed that Mr. Teall had decided to close the place to-day, as announced in THE NEW-YORK TIMES. So far as results are concerned, this has been done. The doors of the establishment are open, but no one has been there to-day to get anything to drink, so far as I can find out. The Girder Club is a failure."

Information was received by Capt. Pickett that four saloons in Seventh Avenue were doing business. He at once placed guards at the doors, but nothing occurred after that which would warrant the arrest of the saloon keepers.

Some special interest centred in the Girder Club, from the fact that it was known that Capt. Pickett some time ago sent men there, who were enrolled in the club, and secured information concerning its operation. It was thought that the club would be abandoned yesterday, and though, as Capt. Pickett said, the doors were open, there was no indication that any business was being transacted.

Mr. Teall was not at the club when a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES called there in the afternoon. His assistant, Thomas Ronan, known as the "Bowery Depew," sat near the door, with his sleeves rolled up. He said the place was as much open to its members as ever before, and that he was ready and more than willing to wait on any one holding the necessary ticket. The members, however, were not there. There was no clink of glasses behind the curtains that hide the drinking hall, and when these were pulled aside only empty chairs and tables were visible.

No move whatever was instituted against the bona-fide clubs, and they conducted themselves as usual, with the exception, in some cases, of greater strictness about admitting non-members, in accordance with the policy put in force a week ago.

So far as the saloons were concerned, every one found who tried to enter one that he attempted something next to impossible, unless he happened to have some unscrupulous friend in the saloon business, who was running the risk of arrest by selling drinks to his acquaintances. Care was taken in every instance to reduce the risk to the minimum. One place in Fifty-ninth Street, near a fashionable neighborhood, was closed, apparently. There were no watchers at the side door. A man sat on the front steps, however, and his friends were admitted readily at the side door, some distance away. If a policeman came in sight the man on the steps gave warning by tapping on the glass doors with his cane, and there was nothing that seemed suspicious to the policeman when he came up. Business went on again when the policeman was out of sight. Such instances of violation were very rare. The more reputable saloon element gave no trouble whatever. The Bowery yesterday, as on preceding Sundays, was as quiet and orderly as any other street.

The New-Jersey ferryboats carried a great many persons yesterday. It was said by some that the exodus was due to the "dry" Sunday in New-York. There was really no ground for the statement, however, as the crowd was not larger than was to be expected on a Sunday so hot.

The number of arrests throughout the city was small as regards excise violations and other violations of the law as well. The very best evidence of what was accomplished was to be had from the pages of the police station blotters, and from the orderly and respectable appearance of the streets everywhere. For excise violations thirty-seven arrests were made.

SODA SELLING NOT A CRIME.

Magistrate Kudlich Puts It Among Things Necessary and Permitted.

Magistrate Kudlich, in the Harlem Police Court yesterday, gave a decision in the case of August Wiegand, a saloon keeper of 229 East One Hundred and Third Street, who was arrested Sunday, Sept. 15, charged with having sold to a policeman of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station a glass of soda water for 10 cents. The case was examined in the Harlem Police Court next day and Magistrate Kudlich reserved his decision until yesterday. The decision reads as follows:

"The defendant is charged with a violation of the statute which is commonly known as the Sabbath law, in that he, on the 15th day of September, 1895, sold to the complainant one glass of soda water, accepting 10 cents in payment therefor. There is no dispute as to the fact; the sale is conceded. It is therefore purely a question of law.

"The rule is that penal statutes are to be construed in favor of the accused unless by such construction violence is done to the intention of the Legislature in enacting the law. To discover what this intention may have been in a given case, the Court will consider not only the act itself, but its preamble, and will also look into similar statutes on the same subject. Section 267 of the Penal Code and all the other sections on the subject of the Sabbath must be considered in order to arrive at the meaning of the particular provision sought to be applied in the case before us.

"Section 259 sets forth that certain acts are prohibited and closes with these words: 'These acts being serious interruptions of the repose and religious liberty of the community.'

"This is the first section on the subject and may well be considered in the nature of a preamble to the succeeding sections under the rule above quoted just as though this section were to read: 'Whereas, it is desirous of prohibiting certain acts which are a serious interruption to the repose, &c., of the community, it is enacted as follows,' thus showing very clearly that the intention of the Legislature was to enact laws to carry out the above intent. Thus, in support of the foregoing, Section 263 excludes works of necessity and charity from this prohibition, and interprets the latter to be whatever is needful during the day for the good order, health, or comfort of the community.

"It has been maintained that intoxicating beverages are to a certain extent necessary to the health and comfort of the community, but as the sale thereof is regulated by a separate and distinct statute, the provisions of the Sabbath laws do not apply to such sale.

"How can it be asserted that the sale of a glass of soda water interrupts in any manner whatsoever the repose and religious liberty of the community?

"What is to-day considered a necessity, or needful for the health and comfort of the community, may have been considered a luxury not many years ago when the use of ice during the heated term was practically unknown, just as there was a period when tea and coffee may not have been considered needful for the health and comfort of the community.

"No American community, if the question were tested by a vote, would decide that ice cream and soda water are not absolutely needful to its health and comfort during the Summer months.

"In Sanders vs. the Staten Island Railroad Company, (13 Abb. Pr. (N. S.) 353,) it is said very tersely: 'It was never intended to prohibit such a use of the day as would be conducive to the health and necessary recreations of the citizen.'

"But there are other provisions of the Penal Code which not only do not prohibit the sale of soda water, sarsaparilla, ginger ale, and other non-intoxicants dear to the American youth on the Sabbath, but when properly construed, and interpreted, actually permits it.

"By Section 267 it is provided, (in order, if possible, to prevent that the act should be interpreted in such a manner as to nullify Section 259,) that the sale of fruit, confectionery, newspapers, drugs, medicines, &c., shall be permitted on Sunday. Now, accepting the word 'confectionery' in the sense in which it is used in this community, it cannot be seriously contended that the Legislature did not intend to include therein whatever is ordinarily sold or dispensed in a so-called candy or confectionery store, and this Court takes judicial notice of the fact that in such places soda water is among the articles sold.

"To point out the absurdity of endeavoring to arrive at a different conclusion, let me ask in what category that modern infliction, 'chewing gum,' is to be placed. Strictly speaking, it is neither a drug, medicine, nor confectionery, and therefore any one engaged in its selling ought to be arraigned as a criminal. I contend, however, that its sale on that day would be perfectly legal as within the intention of the Legislature in permitting the sale of confectionery.

"To infer that the Legislature intended to permit—and the law does permit the sale of soda water, sarsaparilla, vichy, or any mineral water—in a confectionery store, and intended at the same time to prohibit it elsewhere, is certainly untenable.

"All of the above-named liquids are frequently described as medicines for various ailments—one of them especially, in the Spring time as a most excellent 'blood purifier.' So that even under the class of medicines they may be sold.

"Laws are necessarily adopted or enacted by the use of general terms to declare the purpose of the law-making power. It is the duty and province of the courts to determine by the words used, as used in a particular community, the meaning and purpose of a law.

"To adopt any other method is to strangle the spirit of our laws by the dead letter of the statutes. It therefore appears to me that the defendant committed no crime in selling a glass of soda water on the 15th day of September, 1895, and I order him to be discharged."

POLICEMAN O'ROURKE ASSAULTED.

Excise Violators Alleged They Were Holding a Wake.

Bernard McManus, a saloon keeper at 67 West Eleventh Street, was held for Special Sessions by Magistrate Crane, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday for violation of the excise law, and John Gilmore was held for Special Sessions, charged with assaulting Policeman O'Rourke of the Mercer Street Station.

O'Rourke attempted to follow two men into McManus's saloon through the side door. The door was slammed in time to catch the policeman's foot, and while he was held there and unable to defend himself, Gilmore, according to the charge made by O'Rourke, struck him on the head. O'Rourke's foot was hurt so badly that he could not bear the weight of his body on it when he appeared in court yesterday.

Thomas Marcello and Giucono Chinosi, who were arrested for violating the excise law at 20 Baxter Street, claimed, when arraigned before Magistrate Wentworth, in the Tombs Police Court, yesterday that they were holding a wake. Marcello, the proprietor of the saloon, said his child had died. Nearly a dozen men were found drinking in the saloon. Marcello was discharged by Magistrate Wentworth, as it was shown that he was not in the saloon at the time. Chinosi was held for Special Sessions.

Magistrate Wentworth said: "I think there is a prima facie case that the law was violated, and the higher court ought to decide it. If the men had been in the room in which the body of the child lay, it would look more like a wake. Besides, the officer says the same thing has occurred on other Sundays."

SLOVAKS TO BUILD A CHURCH

Archbishop Corrigan Has Granted Their Request to Separate from the Hungarians, and so End Their Troubles.

The Hungarian and Slovak members of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Elizabeth, in East Fourth Street, have been quarreling. They do not speak the same language, although those Hungarians who belong to the Orthodox Greek Church are mainly of Slavonian descent and understand the Slovak dialect. The Roman Catholic Hungarians, however, speak the Magyar language, which is more akin to the Turko-Tartar dialects.

The former priest of St. Elizabeth's Church was a Slovak, but he was changed and a German was appointed in his place. The Slovaks in Austria, who are in a great minority, believe that the German and Hungarian elements in the Austrian Empire combine to crush them, and those of that race here, entertaining the same race prejudice, thought that the policy in Austria was being repeated here. Their dissatisfaction became greater and greater, and then they wanted to bolt and build a church of their own. They petitioned Archbishop Corrigan for a new church, and it was said that 1,000 signatures were affixed to the petition.

The owner and editor of the Slavonian paper, Slovak v' Amerike, F. J. Nekarda, who has taken up the cause of the Slovaks, said the latter would withdraw and build a church of their own. He and representatives of some ten Slovak societies had called on Archbishop Corrigan Friday morning and explained to him that the Slovaks felt that they had been unfairly treated by the Hungarians, who had so misrepresented things that they had induced his Grace to recall the Slovak priest and substitute a German. The Slovaks now wished to build a church of their own, and they wanted the Archbishop to appoint a priest who would be satisfactory to them. The Archbishop then, said Mr. Nekarda, granted their request, and they were going to build a church in the neighborhood of St. Elizabeth's. They would build it in Fourth Street, but the Archbishop thought it best not to have two Catholic churches so near to each other.

The representatives of the Hungarians said they knew that the Slovaks wanted to separate from them and they were not sorry, and they would be glad to be rid of them, as the Slovaks wanted more authority in the church than their numbers and amount of contribution entitled them to. A society of Hungarians in the congregation last August presented to the church a tablet containing the name of the church, and it was placed in front of the building, but the Slovaks took it down. John Wally, a Hungarian, saw them take it, and afterward took it from John Meyerowski, who in turn had him arrested on a charge of stealing the tablet. Wally was discharged, and then had Meyerowski arrested on a charge of malicious persecution, and the case is still on.

The Slovaks, on the other hand, say that the Bishop had ordered the tablet to be removed, and that when that was done the Hungarians charged them with stealing it and had them up in court, but they were released. However, very recently, when the Hungarians prevailed upon the Archbishop to appoint a German priest, Father Fassee, in the place of the Slovak priest, Father Polyakovic, they put up the tablet again in its old place. The Archbishop promised them to have the tablet removed within a few days. The Slovaks do not like the tablet because the inscription is neither in one language nor the other.

The trouble in the church began, say the Slovaks, when the Hungarians selected two lay Trustees, while the Slovaks contended that one should be appointed from each nationality. The Hungarians would not listen, and the breach became wider after the recall of the Slovak priest and the appointment of the German.

Probably a Murder in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.—Patrick McAvoy, John Devine and Charles Gunst boarded in the same house at Twelfth and Colonna Streets. Last night the two former tried to induce Gunst to buy beer, and when the German refused they subjected him to some rough horse play. Later in the night, after all had retired, Gunst began to think the matter over, and he became enraged at the treatment he had received. Rising, he took a pruning knife and going to McAvoy's room stabbed him in the breast as he lay in bed. Gunst then fled from the house. The wound in McAvoy's chest is a terrible one and he cannot live. Gunst returned to the house later to get his clothes, and was arrested.

DR. PARKHURST ANNOYED

Attacked in a Sermon the Rev. Dr. Wilson Tried to Suppress.

BASED ON A REPUDIATED INTERVIEW

The Sermon Edited, but the Advance Sheets Had Been Printed—Too Hot for Dr. Parkhurst's Tour of Excise Observation.

A sermon that was printed yesterday from advance sheets has caused great annoyance to the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst and the Rev. Dr. J. A. B. Wilson, pastor of the Eighteenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church. The sermon was prepared by Dr. Wilson on the basis of a newspaper interview with Dr. Parkhurst on excise matters.

The sermon, which scored Dr. Parkhurst for expressing himself as being in favor of open hours on Sunday for saloons, as reported in an interview, was to have been preached last evening, but the Rev. Dr. Wilson bethought himself to ask Dr. Parkhurst if the reported interview was correct, and on being assured that it was not he changed the tenor of his sermon.

"Positively," Dr. Parkhurst said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES last evening, "that such a piece of journalistic rascality should be perpetrated seems almost impossible. Dr. Wilson, it is true, had no right to give out the advance sheets of his sermon, the whole theme of which was founded on a false newspaper statment, without first allowing me the privilege of verifying or denying it. But the doctor is a very impulsive man, and often goes to extremes, for which he is duly repentant. We have been good friends for a long time—worked shoulder to shoulder together last year—and I have always found him an estimable gentleman. He came to see me and said he was going to preach a sermon about my position on the excise question. The newspaper report, he informed me, had it that I wanted open saloons on Sunday. He believed me a heretic and a man of sin, and he proposed to expose me. I told him what I have told everybody else, that I had never expressed myself either way on the excise question, and that the newspaper statement was false.

"He then endeavored to have the advance sheets of his sermon, which had been given to a newspaper reporter, 'killed,' as the paper had promised to do in case Dr. Wilson asked it, but as they cared nothing for the promise apparently, the sermon, which was never preached, came out in print. That's all there is to it, and I certainly forgive Dr. Wilson for his overzealousness in the cause of temperance, since he is sorry for his haste."

Dr. Parkhurst had intended to make a tour of inspection yesterday through parts of the city in company with President Roosevelt of the Police Board to observe how the excise law was being enforced, but the intense heat interfered with his plan.

The City Vigilance League in its canvass preparatory to the coming campaign, Dr. Parkhurst said, would not touch the excise question as an issue, but confine itself to those questions of reform on which all decent persons think alike. In the league, he said, there were many who took opposite views on the Sunday opening question.

"As for local option," he remarked, "I am in favor of that, not particularly as a solution of the liquor question, but as a phase of home rule in general. And we want home rule particularly to give the Police Commissioners power to reform the department. Four out of five of the men on the force to-day are rascals and only enforce the law because they are forced to. What torments me most of all is the excise question is taking the uppermost place in the minds of the people of all political complexions as a campaign issue. Political leaders nurse this tendency. Platt and Croker are both equally anxious to befog the issue.

"We want some rule here and the laws enforced as they are now. It is better to have a bad law than to have one including all the ten Commandments and not have it enforced. In England they have 'open hours on Sunday, and seem to have no trouble in enforcing the law."

"What do you think of the German-American Reform Union?" Dr. Parkhurst was asked.

"I am truly surprised that this excellent organization has put itself on record as being opposed to 'Roosevelt's infamous enforcement of the excise law,' if it is true that it has done so. There is a vast difference in being opposed to the law and being opposed to the enforcement of the law. I do not believe this is the sentiment of the good, substantial German population in the city, but only of those Germans who are much in evidence politically. Those fellows are always agin the law so long as the law is agin them. The German-Americans fought nobly with us in the last few years will kill the Tiger, and I am loath to believe that they are now just as willing to fight for his respiration."

Dr. Parkhurst did not preach yesterday in his church in Madison Square, and he is not positive when he will begin to officiate at the services.

SERMON DR. WILSON PREACHED.

In It a Tribute to Dr. Parkhurst, Not Condemnation

The title of the Rev. Dr. Wilson's sermon in which he assailed Dr. Parkhurst, was, "A Review of Dr. Parkhurst's Position on the Excise Law." After he had seen Dr. Parkhurst and edited the sermon, its title was, "Dr. Wilson's Sermon Correcting the Reported Position of Dr. Parkhurst on the Excise Law." The edited sermon was delivered last evening in the Eighteenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church.

"The most influential clergyman on earth," Dr. Wilson said, "is the Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D. While his brethren stood with bated breath, their arctic shoulders toward him, he took his professional life and personal reputation in his hand and went into the tiger's lair to rescue good government for the city of his adoption. I came here in 1892, when not three clergymen in New-York dared stand by his side or voice a defense for him. I was present at the great dinner given in his honor two and a half years later, when the highest dignitaries of the Church and State vied with each other to do him honor.

"The world over his name has been a synonym for noble daring and moral heroism. The moral world has waited for his voice to give the keynote to the lofty conviction and all have felt safe in keeping step to this music. But this great and good man has been represented as speaking on the excise question since his return out of harmony with his usual pitch on moral questions. But it was a misrepresentation. What he did say was: 'I am too loyal to the Christian traditions of the past to be willing that any influence should operate to weaken the distinction between the one day and the six. If you can reconcile that with the opening of saloons on Sunday, all right.'

"The fact is, that Dr. Parkhurst declines to jeopardize the great interests to which he has given his life by any expressions of views on the merits of the excise question. This one thing he does, and no man is authorized to give his views on the excise question, for no man knows them. We may understand, however, that when the time comes to speak he will not be found unfaithful to the record of his life.

"But while we may safely leave the doctor to pursue his own work, and to help him all we can, there are features of this question which must be dealt with, for they will not down."

Dr. Wilson said the way to bring about true excise reform was to strike at the root and come out for prohibition, which would have to come sooner or later. Continuing, he said:

"Concerning the question of local option, of which we hear so much, when the saloon men want it, I do not. It is raised now in the interest of home destroyers, who themselves have set the tune to which some of the clergymen are dancing. These home destroyers want it in New-York because they have no doubt, with the criminal and debauched vote, they can carry the city. It is not local self-government for the dear people that they want, but a chance for themselves to sell poison against the protest of the people of the State.

"My people, I hope you will not let yourselves be deceived by the outcry for local option and local self-government. Shall not the whole State legislate for its citizens? At no point is the excise law too severe. It is too lenient at every point. We want no open saloon on Sunday. If

CLEVELAND'S
wholesome,
leavens most,
leavens best.
BAKING POWDER

open on Sunday, then, why not the bakeshops and groceries, where the comforts of life are vended? Better these than an open poison trade on Sunday. But there should be neither. Think of submitting to the vote of brewers and saloon keepers whether a command of the Decalogue shall be overawed in New-York, for their accommodation!"

Dr. Wilson was frequently applauded. He said some Methodists objected to handclapping in a religious meeting.

"If," he said, "the congregation will respond by 'Amens' or kindred utterances to show their appreciation of or sympathy with the theme, then I will endeavor to suppress the applause. But if such responses are not made use of, then I will permit the hand-clapping to continue."

A PROTEST FROM FATHER DOYLE.

The "Continental" Sunday, He Says, Was the Outcome of Infidelity.

The Rev. Alexander P. Doyle of the Paulist Fathers preached from the pulpit of the Church of St. Paul the Apostle Columbus Avenue and West Sixtieth Stree yesterday morning, on Sunday observance.

"There is going on to-day," he said, "an organized conspiracy in which thousands of our well-meaning citizens are engaged, whose avowed purpose is to cut the heart out of our Christian Sunday. They would, under the plea of personal liberty, throw open the saloons during certain hours on Sunday.

"I protest against this ruthless invasion of the very sanctuary of God by the destroying foot of the Philistine, whose only God is his belly. The attack on the Sunday is inspired partly by men who have no religion, partly by those who are restive under the little restraint the keeping of the laws necessitates, who, I am sure, do not appreciate that with the destruction of Sunday will go much of the liberty we have attained, and many of the sweetest joys of life.

"They would bring in what they choose to call the 'Continental' Sunday, with its unabated rush of toil and traffic. Do they not know that this very 'Continental' Sunday is the outcome of the infidelity of the last century? It was the grasping avarice in the revival of commerce between France and England that thougnt it could not afford to spare the day to God, then unwise governments, inspired not too much with the spirit of Christ, yielding to the pressure and demand of mammon, relaxed the law that for centuries guarded the sacredness of the day.

"A movement inspired by the Holy Father and the most enlightened sentiment of Europe has over and over again protested against the laxity of law and consequent decadence of religion. Shall we go back to a state of affairs so condemnable and so strongly condemned?

"In the name of public morality, I protest against the opening of saloons at all on Sunday. The saloon is the plague spot in our civilization. It is the festering core of immorality. It is the black spot wherein is generated the withering scourge of drunkenness. Shut up the saloons and you may shut up nine-tenths of our jails.

"The road from the saloon to the poorhouse, from the saloon to the insane asylum, is white with the bones of those who have fallen by the wayside in distress and agony. What, shall we give this vampire that already has poisoned the blood of the body politic still further opportunity to do unto death our civic strength? Are not six days enough for it to prey on the poor wealings of humanity? What has it done for the State or the welfare of the citizens that it should be privileged over and above the butcher and the baker?

"It has stood in our Commonwealth for years as the lawless element, going into the Legislature and giving the fat bribe to the legislator, snapping its fingers at every effort to enforce the law in its regard—controlling politics in such a way that good men must either bend the knee at its shrine or beat the dust of politics off their sleeves.

"Not many blocks from this church, when a spacious saloon was opened, the proprietor declared he would never lock his door, so, with no little pomp, he hired three relays of bartenders, each to serve eight hours out of the twenty-four, and with no little ceremony he carried the key down to the river and buried it in its depths. He had no purpose of keeping the law, but openly defied the law.

"A liquor seller came to me last Monday morning to get him something to do. He had given up the business. His reason for giving up was a realization of the tremendous consequences of liquor selling, a realization that came to him after the death of two men, who, after getting drunk in his place, came to an untimely end from the effects of the liquor sold in his saloon. Drunkenness stands out as a cause of crime the unapproachable chief. So in the interests of public morality it is necessary that the crime-breeding influences of this traffic be restrained as much as possible, that, at least, for some time, and that time the Lord's day, there be some cessation of its pernicious activities.

"Ah, how convenient it is to talk on the matter of personal liberty! An Eleventh Avenue saloon, last Sunday, put out a flaring sign, 'Closed on account of the death of personal liberty, born 4th of July, 1776, at the reading of the Declaration of Independence. Died in New-York. We mourn its loss.' This bulwark of our free government is now in danger because a fawless factor is restrained one day in the week. The butcher and the baker have been closed every Sunday for the last hundred years and never was a word about restricting personal liberty, but when the saloon is closed, personal liberty, this bulwark of free government, is strangled.

"In the name of the workingman, I protest against this attack on the Sunday. If it is to be broken down in one regard, grasping avarice will do the rest—will completely destroy it and the workingman will be at the mercy of his avaricious employer.

"In the name of the truest liberty, the liberty that comes from the observance of good laws, I protest against this opening of saloons on Sunday, and I call upon all those who are in accord with the best Catholic sentiment, who listen with docility to the voice of holy mother Church, to stand resolutely together, and at this Thermopylae of religion, morality, and liberty, resist the attack of the enemies of the Christian Sunday."

IT CANNOT BE IGNORED.

The Excise Question Must Be Dealt with Squarely, Dr. Lloyd Says.

The Rev. W. Lloyd of the Central Congregational Church, West Fifty-seventh Street and Sixth Avenue, preached yesterday morning on "No Compromise on Moral or Religious Questions."

"The eternal truth that what is morally wrong can never be politically right," he said, "needs to be thundered out continuously, for it is ignored by politicians of every grade and party. What a contemptible sight was witnessed in the last convention in our own State! With a question before them, vital to morals and to religion, what was done? Almost nothing. There was silence, evasion, attempts at pitiful compromise by accepting at the last a plank which is ambiguous and weak—accepted only because the boss said it would not hurt anybody. When a man or party is committed to the policy that for political purposes votes are of more consequence than principles he or it forfeits all claim to the confidence and loyalty of Christian men.

"I do not stand here to advocate the present law, or the reference of the whole question to the people by local option, but if any man or party thinks that this or any other question which involves the essential principles of morality and religion, on which the stability of the State and Nation rests, can be ignored or played with for political ends, the fatal blunder made will be written in the fall of that party."

Run on the Right-Hand Track.

BOSTON, Sept. 22.—The Old Colony Railway changed its system of running trains at noon to-day. The cars have heretofore always been run on the left-hand track, a system not in vogue by any other railroad company in this country. Hereafter they will be run on the right-hand track, as on other roads.

LEGISLATORS AND EXCISE

T. A. Fulton on the Present Law Regulating the Liquor Traffic.

NOT A TAMMANY COERCION MEASURE

The Bill Drawn by Prof. Collin to Favor Saloon Keepers, Mr. Fulton Says — Republicans' Lost Opportunity.

Thomas A. Fulton, Secretary of the Excise Reform Association, of which Dorman B. Eaton is President, talked with a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday afternoon on excise matters and the opportunity of making a suitable record on that subject which has been thrown away by the Republican Party. Mr. Fulton said:

"There seems to be a great and unfortunate confusion upon the entire excise question. It may be as well to tell the history of the present excise law. The so-called Foley bill of 1892, which with trifling amendments is the present excise law of the State, repealed twenty-seven or more conflicting liquor laws passed by the Legislatures between 1840 and 1890—laws so numerous and conflicting that the best and most upright Judges were often unable to reach satisfactory conclusions.

"The statement is being constantly made that the present liquor law was passed by Tammany Hall as a measure to coerce liquor dealers and promote blackmail. That is not true. We may give the devil his due, even though that devil be Tammany Hall. The Foley bill of 1892 was drawn by Prof. Collin of Cornell University, and afterward Gov. Flower's legal adviser. The liquor dealers wanted a law that should favor them as against the rest of the community. They got it, and paid a big price for it.

An analysis of the measure made in 1892 by the then Secretary of the Excise Reform Association, John Jay Chapman, showed up its bad features and how impossible it would be to secure convictions under it in the courts. To the layman or amateur the law reads fair enough, but it is full of holes, artfully put there by its author, through which holes the saloon keepers have steadily escaped.

"It was doubtless passed by a Democratic Legislature to placate the liquor men, but not as an instrument of torture, but it was soon found, as is the history of nearly all such unjust and one-sided measures, that it could be used, and was used, to plague its authors. This is a fair history of the present liquor law, which is an abominably bad one.

"The Wine and Spirit Gazaette says that the entire liquor and Prohibition vote together is 7 per cent. We will be liberal and give them 15 per cent., and the ideal excise law will be one that is drawn not in the interest of these two extremes and very small minority, but in the interest of the 85 per cent. of the people who use liquors, and in whose interest and for whose protection the Government is supposed to issue licenses for liquor selling. This is the proper status of all liquor laws in all civilized countries.

"About the Sunday question, Dr. Parkhurst told a world of truth in THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday, when he said 'Good people are so often consummate fools that one is inclined sometimes to hold intelligence above virtue.' It has often been said, but needs at this time to be constantly reiterated, that we cannot make people good or religious by statute; the churches would gain much by being liberal on this Sunday question. The people have their strongest prejudices aroused by this antagonism of religious folk, this coercion which says 'If you cannot go our way you shall not go your own.' You probably remember the scare over the Sunday opening of museums a few years ago, the opening being bitterly opposed by the churches. Any one going on a Sunday to the museums of Fine Arts or Natural History can see very soon that the churches have got lost any attendants to the museums, but rather that the people attracted there would otherwise probably be found in saloons, beer gardens, or other vicious or foolish places. Even minorities have rights, and little harm comes of allowing minorities reasonable liberty. Witness the liquor law as I saw it administered in London this past Summer.

"The Republicans have themselves to blame for the wretched plight in which they find themselves. A number of reform excise measures and local option bills of every conceivable shape were offered this session, and the most influential men in office and leaders of the party were seen and repeatedly urged to give the State a just excise law. By just I mean one that is equally fair to the liquor dealers on the one hand and the multitude they serve, and the only possible safety for the liquor dealers will be when they join hands with decent people in framing and passing a fair excise law, then they can dwell in peace and safety. I say that the members of the party in power at Albany last Winter were urged, even for their own sakes, and because a courageous movement and fair law always attracts votes, to give us a reform excise bill in place of the abomination under which we now live, but their answer was always practically this, 'It is a dangerous question; for God's sake leave it alone,' and so the party which at first owed everything to courageous men like George Jones and others, who put principles above popularity and votes, now finds itself literally betwixt the devil and the deep sea.

"Personally, I hold both of the old parties to be useless for true reformation; and if the Good Government people with their allies have wisdom and courage equal to their opportunities they will nominate for Senate and Assembly in at least several districts of the city some of the younger men who despise equally Tammany Hall and Mr. Platt, and who, having studied the excise laws for several years, would be most useful at Albany, and in a position to serve the people in the settlement of this vexatious excise question, which includes a great deal more than Sunday opening. Of course, the question must be met and settled this Winter.

"The Republican press and speakers are constantly denouncing the present excise law as an inquitious Democratic Tammany measure, yet in the same breath they demand that it shall be left undisturbed, and that the Sunday section be enforced. Now, the Sunday section is but one of the forty-five of which the law consists, which shows their ignorance of the entire subject. They say that the law is bad, and ask that it may be maintained. Will they please explain?"

PRAISE FOR WARNER MILLER.

The Rev. Mr. Iglehart Commends His Action at Saratoga.

In his sermon last evening in the Park Avenue Methodist Church, the Rev. Ferdinand C. Iglehart, D. D., the pastor, referred as follows to the Republican Party and the excise question:

"Mr. Warner Miller proved himself a wise statesman, as well as true Christian and loyal Methodist, by his introduction of the Sunday-enforcement plank in the platform of the Republican State Convention last week. Silence at such a time on the excise question would have been an exhibition of political cowardice, contemptible alike to liquor men and Church members.

"Silence at Saratoga would have left a platform, most of it a hole. The silence would have been the silence of death. Now let the local political leaders of New-York who are abusing Warner Miller learn from him political sagacity and come out boldly for the enforcement of the Sunday law. Some of them who were struck so dumb by the excise question at Saratoga will be watched to see whether they will be so dumb at the convention nominating candidates for the Legislature when an opportunity shall be presented to befriend the saloons against the Sabbath. The least friendliness to the saloon on the part of the Republican County Convention will drive thousands of Church people out of the ranks. These Church people are not making so much noise as their enemies, but they are doing a great deal of thinking, and will do some voting when it comes to election day."

SUPPORT THE LAW ENFORCERS.

Dr. Hodder's Sermon on the "Lawful and Unlawful Use of Law."

The Rev. A. W. H. Hodder preached last night in the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church on "The Lawful and Unlawful Use of Law." His text was: "For the nation and

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kingdom that will not serve thee shall perish."

He said in part: "The liquor sellers have the largest amount of corruption funds ever raised to overthrow law—moral law. They think that anything that goes contrary to their idea is deprivation of liberty. They cry that American liberty is being taken from them. The worst class of these liberty-lovers are the Socialists and foreign element. They would tear down all our institutions and our Sabbath."

Mr. Hodder said there are many foreigners who are good citizens, but that they are in the minority.

"We now have," he said, "men in office who are standing for law and order. Let us stand by the man who has the determination to stand up to his oath of office and for the lawful use of law. The man who obeys the law has the greatest liberty."

SOCIALISTS OPPOSE SOVEREIGN

They Say He Is Trying to Sell the Knights of Labor Influence to the Silverites.

The Socialists and the Sovereign element in the Knights of Labor that hugged each other so lovingly and combined to defeat Terence V. Powderly when he wanted to be re-elected General Master Workman of of the order are now at loggerheads.

The Socialists now charge General Master Workman Sovereign and his following in the General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor with being silver fiends and with having indorsed the sixteen-to-one plank in the silverites' platform. The Socialists further say that Sovereign is a tool of the silver mine owners, and that he is trying to bamboozle the workingmen into voting for the People's Party. With this end in view, continue the Socialists, the headquarters of the Knights was moved from Philadelphia to Washington, so that Sovereign and his men may be near the silverites during the Congressional session.

The next General Assembly of the Knights of Labor will meet in Washington in November, and Sovereign wants very badly to be re-elected General Master Workman. To accomplish this he must get delegates to the General Assembly that are friendly to his cause, and, so the Socialists say, he has his emissaries out to prevent Socialist Knights from being elected delegates.

District Assembly No. 49 is the largest mixed district assembly in the order, and this body is now controlled by the Socialists. Sovereign helped the Socialists to defeat Powderly, and now they have turned against him. Assembly No. 49 met at 8 Union Square yesterday afternoon to elect delegates to the General Assembly. T. B. McGuire and Martin of the General Executive Board went there to try and prevent Socialists being elected as delegates. These two men, say the Socialists have been in the city for the past two weeks "laying pipes" for Sovereign.

The Socialists in No. 49 attended in full force and nominated as their candidates Frank Bomback, Michael Fitzgerald, Leopold Schwartz, Patrick Murphy, and Daniel De Leon. The opposition nominated only one candidate, Mrs. Stern of the shoe workers.

McGuire and Martin opposed De Leon's nomination, and charged that he belonged to Local Assembly No. 1,563, which is affiliated with the Central Labor Federation, an organization which refused to indorse a boycott which the Knights placed on pool beer. This, they argued, would disqualify him from acting as a delegate to the General Assembly. They further said that the charges against Local Assembly No. 1,563 would be heard by the General Executive Board in Washington Tuesday.

The Socialists, however, did not pay any attention to the arguments and concealed threats of Sovereign's emissaries, but proceeded to elect all their candidates, and when cheered De Leon was also elected advocate for his local assembly to defend it before the General Executive Board. Mrs. Stern, the candidate of the anti-Socialists, was defeated.

The Socialists are of the opinion that Local Assembly 1,563 will be suspended, and thus De Leon will be deprived of his seat in the General Assembly. In that event No. 49 will make an appeal to all the Knights of Labor for justice. The Socialists say that Sovereign does not want De Leon in the General Assembly, because he will be sure to expose his and his followers' schemes to sell out the Knights of Labor to the silverites.

LABOR UNION WANTS A PALACE

Will Ask the Legislature to Supply the Money to Build It.

The Central Labor Union yesterday listened to its Committee on a New Hall, and it may probably ask the Legislature to build one for it.

Delegate George K. Lloyd of the Tin and Sheet Iron Workers is on this committee. He said that he had written to the Secretary of the Bourse de Travail—labor exchange—in Paris and asked him how it was founded and conducted.

The Secretary replied that the Bourse de Travail was founded in 1887, and two years later it was recognized by the French Government, which gave it a palace, and an annual appropriation of 50,000f for its support. The bourse grew until 285 unions joined it, and then the system was extended, and forty similar bourses were opened in forty different cities. Finally the Government became frightened and issued an ultimatum ordering the trades unions to furnish it with lists of the names of their members. This the unions refused to do, and the Government thereupon discontinued the subsidy and closed the bourse.

Delegate Lloyd said that the committee has several plans, one of which is to build a labor palace, where all trades unions can meet. One of the schemes to raise money to build such a palace is to ask the Legislature for an appropriation.

The meeting thought the latter was a capital plan, and when the committee makes its final report the Central Labor Union may decide to ask the Legislature for money to build a labor palace.

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Up-Town.....1,269 Broadway, (32d St.)
All American District Telegraph offices in this city.
Washington.....515 Fourteenth St.

Subscription Rates—Specimen Copies Free.

	1 Yr.	6 Mos.	3 Mos.	1 Mo.	1 Wk.
Daily, with Sunday.	$10.00	$5.00	$2.50	$ .90	$ .25
Daily, without Sunday	8.00	4.00	2.00	.75	.20
Sunday edition only	2.00	1.00	.50	....	.05
Any one day (except Sunday)	1.50	.75	.40	....	.03
Weekly edition	1.00	.50	.30	....	.03

Postage prepaid to all points in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, except in New-York City, where the postage is 1 cent per copy; in all other countries, 2 cents per copy per day, payable by the subscriber.

The Times will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for $1.50 per month. It is sold in Europe as follows:

London: Low's Exchange, 57 Charing Cross, Trafalgar Square; the American Newspaper and Advertising Agency, Trafalgar Building, Northumberland Avenue, W. C.

Geneva, Switzerland: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy Lysberg.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:30—The Chieftain.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:00—The Sporting Duchess.
AMERICAN, 8th Av-42d St—8:00—The Great Diamond Robbery.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The Widow Jones.
BROADWAY, Broadway-40th St—8:00—Princess Bonnie.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—Le Collier de la Reine.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Wax Works. Grand Concerts.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—That Imprudent Young Couple.
FIFTH AVENUE, 29th St-Broadway—8:15—A Gilded Fool.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—Article 47.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby.
GARRICK, 35th St-Herald Square—8:30—A Man with a Past.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 8th Av-23d St—8:00—Sowing the Wind.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—The Love Chase.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, Broadway-24th St—8:30—The Gay Parisians.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:00—The Prisoner of Zenda.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th St—8:00—Black America.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Fleur-de-Lis.
PASTOR'S, 14th St-3d Av—8:00—Vaudeville. Matinée.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE, 58th St-Lexington, 3d Avs—Noon to 12 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:15—The Capitol.

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Not an Improvement.

From The Providence Journal.

The Prohibitionist orator in Massachusetts who has just described the two great parties as "a concentric conspiracy of conscious craving for office" cannot be said to have improved at all on the good old phrase "the cohesive power of public plunder."

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	1895.	Times 1895.
3 A. M.	66	79	79
6 A. M.	67	77	76
9 A. M.	72	79	79
12 M.	80	89	85
4 P. M.	79	96	87
6 P. M.	75	84	86
9 P. M.	75	88	81
12 P. M.	71	78	79

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....81.50
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....83.10
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....74.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....64.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Warm.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 8, Column 2.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 23, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE PLATFORM.

The Democrats at Syracuse must not rush at the excise-law issue like a bull at a gate. Their party will win, and on that issue, if they put it into their platform right. If they put it in wrong they will lose the State.

They must not make the blunder of underrating the strength of the Republican position. Mr. WARNER MILLER'S plank will turn out to be a pretty good vote-getting device. It is an honest, blunt, unmistakable declaration that the present excise law must be continued in force all over the State, even if in many communities the people may stand three to one against it. A great many voters hold that opinion. Mr. MILLER'S plank will win their votes. But the Saratoga Convention was not honest or sincere in adopting that plank. That is the weak point. Mr. PLATT and all his captains and men wanted to dodge. They knew that WARNER MILLER'S doctrine was sound for the country, dangerous in the cities. Once offered, they dared not reject his resolution. They could not for an instant fool the country voter if they threw it out. They hope to hold the cities' vote even with it in.

In the dishonesty and the division of the Republicans lies the Democratic opportunity. They can win the votes their opponents will lose, but they must make no mistakes that will inflict loss upon themselves.

Home rule has been Democratic doctrine time out of mind. Let the Democratic platform declare for home rule, let it announce that it is the policy and purpose of the Democratic Party to give the various communities in the State an opportunity to determine by local option what excise regulations they will impose, and stop there. Declaring for local option, the platform can express no opinion how that option should be exercised. The convention is a central body representing the entire State. Its delegates will have no duty, no authority, no right to utter their joint view upon matters which they have solemnly declared must be decided in severalty. They cannot in one breath grant rights and in the next usurp them. It is beyond their privilege to denounce the present excise law. The law is unacceptable to New-York. It may be perfectly satisfactory to Herkimer. In the exercise of local option some communities will elect to allow the opening of saloons during certain hours. Other communities will decide that saloons must be closed at all hours. The convention must respect both the one view and the other. In respect to those things, as to which it cannot faithfully represent both Herkimer and New-York, the central council of the party must be silent.

Such a platform will be logical, it will be honest, it will be right, and to be right is the main thing when moral issues are astir. It is right that each community should settle for itself how it will deal with the saloons. And inasmuch as Mayor STRONG, Police Commissioner ROOSEVELT, and Dr. PARKHURST openly advocate local option, no Republican is likely to make much headway in attacking that pronouncement of the Democratic platform.

We counsel brevity in this utterance. Let the platform declare unreservedly for home rule and local option and emphasize the necessity of electing a Legislature Democratic in both branches in order that a just measure of these privileges may be conferred upon the various communities in the State. Put in no fustian about "liberal" laws, no flapdoodle about the poor man's saloon and the rich man's club. We have shown why such idiocies would be out of place. If Cattaraugus wants to deprive the poor man of his beer, and Rensselaer chooses that everything shall at all times be "wide open," it is, under home rule, none of the convention's business. If any member of the Committee on Resolutions insists on denouncing laws that are "sumptuary," send for a dictionary and let him learn what the word means.

Home rule, local option—that is the Democratic position. It will be impregnable as against the enemy if those who hold the fort do not themselves lay mines under their own feet.

THE CANDIDATES.

The State offices to be filled at the November election have not often awakened the ambition of men of first-rate capacity. But they are really important and honorable. Those who hold them have a good deal of power and influence. They ought always to be held by men of ability and high character. They are worth any man's holding if he be willing to take office and is not bent on getting the Governorship or the Presidency.

Good candidates help a good cause. The Democrats stand right on the main issue of the campaign. Honest advocacy of home rule and local option will bring back to them the thousands of voters whose defection caused the disasters of the last two elections, and many more will come with them. But strong names on the ticket will count for nearly as much as sound principles in the platform.

This is not the year for rewarding third-rate politicians with "claims" upon the party. A President is to be elected next year. With that great fact in view, the Democrats at Syracuse must neglect nothing that will contribute to party success this Fall. Men well known and of good standing, men seriously worthy of a public trust, men who will awaken some enthusiasm when their names are heard, should be put in nomination.

Let the nonentities wait. Give us somebody worth making a fuss about.

THE TASK OF JERSEY DEMOCRATS.

The Democrats of New-Jersey appear to have a difficult task on their hands. It is a Democratic State, but the control of the party organization was allowed to drift into bad hands a few years ago, and an evil record was made in ballot-box frauds, race-track legislation, State House scandals, &c. The people will not long sustain any party that allows itself to be made responsible for such things. New-Jersey Democrats helped to defeat their own party in order to regenerate its management.

A consequence has been that the Republicans got possession of the last Legislature and are now going to make a supreme effort for the Governorship. They could hardly have made a better start than at the convention held in Trenton on Thursday. They had the sense to keep National issues in the background, for on those they are not strong. They laid all the stress of their platform upon State questions and made the most of the bad record of their opponents. They avoided the mistake of naming a candidate who could be labeled as the choice of a "boss," and selected the man who was known to be most widely the preference of the voters of the party, and whose personal record was unassailable.

But the Republicans arrogated overmuch merit to themselves. They have done considerable exposing, but they have done little actual remedying of evil conditions. Their legislation of last Winter was violently partisan, and in undoing what Democrats had done they sought party advantage more than public benefit. The very "boss" whose preference the Trenton Convention disregarded was elected to the United States Senate. Nevertheless, in order to regain their lost ground the Democrats will have to do their best. They should not defend or apologize for anything bad in their record for which recreant politicians were responsible, but denounce it as vigorously as their enemies and as honestly. They should put their best men to the front and put up their strongest candidate. They can regain popular confidence by showing that they are going to deserve it. They do not need to be shy, as the Republicans were, of their principles in National politics. A majority of the voters of New-Jersey are Democrats, and they will vote for their party candidates whenever they are men in whom they have confidence, and when there is reasonable assurance that the errors of the past are to be retrieved. There is no Democratic "boss" in New-Jersey, and the rank and file are still sound and faithful.

THE NEW TORPEDO BOATS.

Perhaps the disappointment which Secretary HERBERT undoubtedly felt at the sorry result of the bidding on the three torpedo boats authorized by Congress at the last session may soon be succeeded by a wholly different feeling. As the HERRESHOFFS are ready to build all three boats within the limit of cost allowed by law, attaining possibly higher speed than the Navy Department expected, the failure of the other competitors may perhaps be regarded by it as a "blessing in disguise."

The peculiar arrangement made by Congress was that one boat should be built on the Pacific, one on the Mississippi, and one on the Gulf; but the Pacific was the only one of these localities to put in a bid, and the lowest of the three bids which it furnished was over $163,000, whereas the limit set by the Navy Department had been $150,000. Congress had indeed allowed $175,000, but one-seventh of the sum was reserved by the department for armament and outfit. As usual, however, the act of Congress allowed the department to make contracts elsewhere, if suitable ones could not be secured in the locality specified, and the offer of the Bristol firm to construct these boats for $144,000 each has been submitted to a board of which Commander CONVERSE is the presiding officer. The plans in question, it is true, are not those of the department, but it is understood that they are looked upon in general with favor.

It seems to be conceded that the three boats authorized by Congress will be built either on the department's plans or on others, and that 26 knots will be the lowest speed that we need expect. While this is a great advance over the 22½ knots of the Cushing, the 24 knots called for from the Ericsson, and the 24½ knots which the three boats building by the Columbian Iron Works at Baltimore are required to furnish, yet it is no more than we ought now to have in our navy, and the limit of cost should be liberal enough to secure it. With the Havock and the Hornet, built by YARROW, exceeding 27 knots, and the Ardent, the Daring, and the Boxer, built by THORNEYCROFT, still faster, the Boxer making the great record of 29.3 knots in average trial speed, the standard has been carried far in advance of former years. We also find many other very fast English boats, such as the Surly, the Ferret, and the Janus, while SCHICHAN and the Germans are well up to the mark, and the French, with the Forban, built by NORMAND, now claim to take the lead with a speed of over 30 knots. It is clear, therefore, that the requirement of 26 knots made by our authorities is not excesssive.

HOME RULE AND REFORM.

It is very significant that so large a number of men active in the reform movement of last year have declared themselves strongly in favor of home rule for this city, as much in the regulation of the liquor traffic as in other matters. Such a course is unquestionably logical, but this particular matter is one as to which departure from logic is easy and natural. To most persons who are interested in it and believe that the traffic should be carefully regulated, it is a question of morals, and as to morals most men are inclined to take the shortest cut to accomplish their end, without stopping to study carefully the consequences that ultimately may follow. For many years people who were seriously engaged in the temperance movement have reasoned that because a Republican majority in the Legislature would chiefly consist of members from the country, and these would be more in sympathy with their movement than members from the city, the best way to promote temperance must be through State laws enacted by a Republican Legislature. And the same reasoning was freely applied to most other objects of a reform nature. For a long time it was a postulate of the reform creed that New-York could be reformed only from Albany.

The first serious blow to this doctrine was dealt by Mr. THEODORE ROOSEVELT and the little band of energetic and clear-headed young men who were in the Assembly with him, and who secured the change in the charter by which the power of appointment was placed completely in the hands of the Mayor of New-York. At the same time Mr. ROOSEVELT endeavored, though unsuccessfully, to make the Police Commission single-headed, thus still further concentrating power in the Mayor. Previously the tendency had steadily been to take power from the Mayor, to divide and distribute what was left to the City Government, and, in some marked cases, at one time, to govern the city by State Commissions so far as practicable Since this reversal of the general line of policy regarding the City Government, the practical results have all confirmed the soundness of the general principle of home rule. But while this principle has been conceded as to administration, many excellent people have clung to the notion that it would be unsafe to apply it to the laws to be administered, and especially to such restrictions as should be required for the retail liquor business. It is now becoming plain to the most sincere and zealous reformers that practical and lasting reform can best be secured through the free action of the community itself, and that this is as true regarding matters of excise as regarding other matters.

When men like Dr. PARKHURST and—though he is not exactly of the same class—Mayor STRONG unqualifiedly accept the principle of home rule as to the excise question, and the former accepts as to general matters, it is evidence of a great and wholesome change of sentiment in an important class in the community. It marks the ultimate triumph of that principle.

THE MARYLAND SITUATION.

There is more than one regrettable aspect of the Democratic situation in Maryland, a situation that has been apparently developing the most extensive division of the Democratic Party in that State that has ever occurred, not excepting that of the campaign of 1894, resulting in the election by the Republicans of half the delegation to Congress.

It was very unfortunate that Mr. GORMAN should have considered it wise to use his power in the Democratic Convention to name a candidate for Governor whom he did not like and for whose nomination there was not a popular demand. It has been, and is, a matter of regret to many Maryland Democrats that, having determined to nominate Mr. HURST, perhaps with the expectation that he would be defeated, Mr. GORMAN should have contrived so to link support of Mr. HURST with approval of President CLEVELAND that every Gorman man in the State might easily learn that he was free to vote for Mr. HURST or to neglect to vote for him, just as he felt inclined.

Even sympathy with the justifiable resentment provoked among Mr. GORMAN'S opponents in the Democratic Party cannot quite stifle the regret that Democrats must feel in case the revolt against HURST by the anti-Gorman Democrats and the neglect of HURST by the Gorman Democrats results in the overwhelming election of LOWNDES, the Republican candidate for Governor.

There is still another possible outcome of the election that must cause regret to Democrats. The State Senators to be chosen at the election on Nov. 5 will participate in the election of a Senator of the United States to succeed Senator GIBSON. It begins to look as if, in the effort to avoid voting the Democratic ticket, the Maryland voters may go so far as to afford the Republicans a chance to increase their vote in the Senate by giving Mr. GORMAN a Republican colleague.

The defeat of Mr. HURST by a Republican will give Mr. GORMAN a chance to sneer and to direct attention to the fact that a Democrat known to be an admirer of Mr. CLEVELAND and nominated upon a platform expressing approval of the President's course, was beaten in the State of Mr. GORMAN, whose best-remembered speech in the last Congress carried a personal assault upon the President.

No one ought to regret very deeply the loss of Senator GIBSON from the circle in which he speaks, votes, or refrains from voting merely as a double of the senior Senator from Maryland; but it will be regretted by Democrats if the revolt that Mr. GORMAN'S mismanagement has provoked should in one election deprive the Democrats of Maryland of the control of the State and increase the difficulty of regaining Democratic ascendency in the United States Senate.

Evidently Excise Commissioner Harburger has a deep and accurate knowledge of American history, both ancient and modern, and is, therefore, particularly well qualified to tell us all about Sabbath observance here, as it was, as it is, as it will be, and as it should be. In addressing a meeting of Harlemites, he told them that the Sunday which made this country great and grand was not the Puritanical one. "And speaking of that," he went on, meaning, no doubt, Puritanism, "speaking of that, I am reminded that the old Colonial gentlemen always had their schnapps and beer on Sunday." Whereupon there was great applause, as well there might be. Who can recall, without a sob of regret for the times that are no more, the touching picture, so firmly fixed in the Commissioner's mind that even a chance use of the word "Puritanical" brings it vividly before him, the picture of our—and his—gay old Pilgrim Fathers indulging in a harmless mixture of schnapps and beer during the short, sweet intervals between morning, afternoon, and evening services? Truly the law of association is a wonderful one, and psychologists and metaphysicians have good reason to give it much attention in their treatises on the human intellect. A man who carried this reminding business to extremes—of accuracy, say—might be moved, on hearing the phrase "schnapps and beer," to say that the Colonials who really did drink those liquids were Dutch, and not Puritans at all, and that they made only a temporary success of it, and not a particularly brilliant one, when they attempted to establish a civic government in this neighborhood. That, however, would be disrespectful, both to Mr. Harburger's historical knowledge and to the double "o" in our Police President's name. For those reasons it shall not be even mentioned here on any pretense whatever.

While it is doubtless true that the policeman who arrested, and the Police Magistrate who fined, an attaché of the Venezuelan Legation for insulting a young woman in the streets of this city were guilty, in a way, of violating that somewhat vague and mysterious, but always intensely venerable, code known as the Law of Nations, yet much difficulty will attend any efforts to magnify the affair into an "international complication." So far as has been reported, Señor Fombona made no effort to avoid payment of the $3, exacted from him, either on the ground of his diplomatic rank or on the pretense that the offense charged was not committed. He did, indeed, assert that the whole trouble arose from a mistake on his part as to the identity of the person whom he addressed with such excessive familiarity. Such mistakes are possible enough under certain conditions that not infrequently exist after a dinner that has been too prolonged, and which interfere with one's ability to distinguish between old acquaintances and entire strangers, but anybody who can settle the resulting unpleasantness at so cheap a rate as that imposed upon the too effusive Venezuelan ought to spend his time in self-congratulation, instead of needlessly embarrassing his official superior with talk about a technical infraction of laws made to fit cases of a wholly different sort.

Lincoln and Gen. James McQuade.

From The Utica Observer.

At the grand review at Falls Church, Va., of the Army of the Potomac, under command of Major Gen. George B. McClellan in 1862, Col. James McQuade of the New-York Fourteenth Regiment of Volunteers was in command of a brigade. The position of the brigade was so nicely arranged that it did not escape the notice of President Lincoln. In complimenting the appearance of his brigade, President Lincoln addressed him as "General." Gen. McQuade replied by asking: "Mr. President, from what time will my commission date?" The President answered, smilingly: "Why, General?" "I would rather be the Senior Colonel than to be the Junior General," replied McQuade. When the President left, "Fighting Joe" Hooker tapped Gen. McQuade on the shoulder and remarked: "Mac, this means a double star for you." In justice to the memory of President Lincoln be it said that Gen. McQuade's name was sent to the Senate for confirmation of this promotion, but failed of confirmation because, it is alleged, of the hostility of a former local political enemy.

Gov. Campbell's Forthcoming Speech.

From The Zanesville (Ohio) Signal.

Men who are close to Gov. Campbell hint that his speech at Columbus on the evening of the 28th of September will be signalized by some startling exposures of misrule in State affairs under Gov. McKinley's administration. The Governor has been making a collection of political dynamite bombs in the week since he was nominated for Governor, and by the evening of the 28th he will have the bombs all laid, the fuses all attached, and everything ready to blow the Republican Party of the State wide open. No one who is familiar with the Governor's masterly power in the effective handling of coin—or rather hot—facts, will doubt his ability to make the Republicans of the State quake in the bottom recesses of their boots. After the 28th you will find the whole gang of them more anxious than ever to get away from questions of State administration, and indulge in speculative argument about theoretical matters of National policy. But Campbell will hold them to it right straight through to the end.

Missouri's Abundant Crops.

From The St. Louis Republic.

When the reports for this crop year are made up it will be found that in total production per acre Missouri leads all the States. Her corn, potatoes, vegetables, and fruits—taken as a whole—will surprise all men who have not known that, year in and year out, she generally does surpass other States. The southern half of Missouri has increased in population faster within ten years than any of the older States, and probably faster than any State. The booms are all over, and solid merit is being studied. This is the time for Missouri to shine. This is one of her great crop years, and her great crops will draw attention also to her perfect climate and beautiful home sites.

A CASE IN POINT

Excise Laws Not Applicable to the Use of Liquors at Home.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

As a reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES, I have been interested and somewhat amused at the discussion concerning the proper construction of the new Sunday excise law in New-York, owing to our having had a similar controversy in Pennsylvania, which has now been settled by our Supreme Court upon the same lines as your editorial in yesterday's issue. I have never seen a copy of the New-York law, but suppose it is similar to our act of 1887, which prohibits "any person, with or without license, to furnish, by sale, gift, or otherwise, to any person" on Sundays; and yet it was held to refer only to the sale of liquors, and not to its use by the citizen in his home.

I inclose a certified copy of the last opinion of our Supreme Court upon the subject, which I had occasion to use several months since. J.

Sept. 21, 1895.

COMMONWEALTH vs. HECKLER, Appellant.—July, 1894; No. 96—Q. S. Bucks—Filed May 30, 1895.—Mitchell J.

The summary of the testimony agreed upon by the District Attorney and the counsel for appellant, which practically makes the facts uncontested, shows that the appellant was not guilty of any criminal or unlawful act. The case is ruled by Com. vs. Carey, 151 Penn., 368. We do not need to add anything to what is there so clearly said by our brother, Williams, that the act of May 13, 1887, P. L., 108, is an act, as its title declares, "to restrain and regulate the sale" of intoxicating liquors, and its "provisions are not applicable to the table or the personal habits of citizens within the precincts of their own homes. * * * The furnishing of liquors on Sunday or to any of the excepted classes, that is made punishable, is a furnishing in evasion of the law forbidding sales. * * * If for reasons of health or habit, one chooses to supply his own table with his own liquors, for use by himself, his family, or his guests, on Sunday, there is not now, and, so far as I am aware, there never has been, in this State any statute forbidding him to do so." The acts complained of in that case were done at the defendant's temporary abode in a fishing camp, set up for the ulterior object of tracing the perpetrators of a series of crimes in that neighborhood, and hence the references in the opinion to the defendant's home, "his own table," &c., but the basis of the decision is the character of the act as one of hospitality, and not of evasion of the statute. This appears clearly in the next paragraph to that already quoted, where it is said, if the jury found "that the acts complained of were acts of hospitality extended to his guests, they should have acquitted him of the misdemeanor." The place is not material, except as a matter of evidence bearing on the intent. It is the nature and intent of the act, not the place where it is done, that determines its character as lawful or otherwise. If the appellant in the present case had taken his neighbor in his buggy to his house and there given him the whisky, the act would have been one of hospitality, within the very words of Com. vs. Carey. The fact that the drink was given in the neighbor's own woodshed made no difference in the character of the act. If not to be called with strict accuracy one of hospitality, it was one of a similar kind, equally innocent, the cultivation of friendly feelings with his neighbors and the stimulation of the interest of two electors who, having passed fourscore years, were doubtful whether they would go to the polls or not. If its elections are never subjected to more sinister influences than that, Bucks County will be entitled to congratulation. Judgment reversed. Sterrett, C. J., dissents.

State of Pennsylvania, Eastern District, ss.:
I, Charles S. Greent, Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in and for the Eastern District, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true copy of the opinion in the above entitled cause, so full and entire as appears of record in said court.
In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said court, at Philadelphia, this 10th day of June, A. D. 1895.
CHAS. S. GREENE, Prothonotary.

PENNSYLVANIA'S CARE FOR THE FISHES

The State Commissioners Make Their Triennial Report.

From The Lancaster (Penn.) Examiner.

The triennial report of the Pennsylvania Commissioners of Fisheries shows that during the last three years 282,878,771 fish were placed in the streams of this State, which number included 45,517,000 shad distributed by the United States Commission. The distribution of brook trout was 8,592,040; other trout and salmon, 3,430,400; whitefish, 59,800,000; pike perch, 161,450,000; lake herring, 4,040,000, and miscellaneous fish, 49,331. As compared with the three previous years, the increase was 130,760,671. The Commissioners point to their report as showing that their work is not for the benefit of the angler alone, but mainly to increase the food supply in the waters of the State. They say:

"How well this work has been done is evidenced by the annual shad catch of the Delaware and the whitefish and pike perch in Lake Erie. The shad catch of the former river, though varying as the production of fish will vary through causes over which man has no control, now surpasses in value that of any of our Atlantic rivers.

"The statistics of the United States Fish Commissioner for 1892 make the value of shad caught in New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware $752,676, of which it can safely be said that $650,000 represents the value of those taken in the Delaware Bay and River.

"The aggregate catch of North Carolina and Virginia, with their wide area of magnificent bays and sounds, the Potomac, James, Cape Fear, and Roanoke Rivers, comes next, with a valuation for 1892 of $516,000, thus showing in the greater value of the Delaware product the advantage of artificial stocking and the benefit of restrictive laws that prevent the destruction of the young fish in the upper river by illegal devices. The successful result of restocking is not always immediate, nor in the case of ondromous fish are the annual returns always progressive.

"Atmospheric and physicial conditions affect the yearly run of fish. A late, cold Spring, with abundance of melting snow water from the mountain streams, often retards the ascending of fish or forces them to remain in the warmer tide water reaches, where by far the larger number is taken. It is only by comparison with other coast rivers in any year that the superiority of the Delaware as a shad-producing river is clearly demonstrated. It is to be hoped that any legislation tending to close the Delaware, and consequently involving the destruction of the valuable shad fisheries of the river and bay, will be jealously opposed and defeated by the friends of fisheries in New-Jersey, New-York, Pennsylvania, and Delaware.

"The obstruction of the Susquehanna by dams and the destruction of the young shad in fish baskets, in its course through Maryland, and frequently in Pennsylvania, have practically ruined the once valuable fisheries of that river. Until these fish weirs are entirely abolished and the dams removed, or the river above them is made accessible to shad by fishways, the Susquehanna will never reach its former high standard."

Substitute for Bark in Tanning.

From The Kansas City (Mo.) Times.

The project for establishing canaigre plantations in Texas in order to facilitate the growth of the tanning industry in Kansas City deserves the hearty support of all citizens. It is a well-understood fact that if the canaigre plant is grown to any extent in Texas, the future tanning centre of the United States must be Kansas City. Here is the second hide market in the world, and no market can compete with this in the quality of its hides. Bark cannot be successfully used on account of freight rates, but by the use of canaigre a better leather can be made at a lower price than under the most favorable conditions of tanning with bark in the country. The promoters of this project propose to buy and cultivate lands for the purpose of raising the plant. When they are able to supply the market they will make no discrimination against any tanneries who may come, and will use every means to bring as many tanneries here as possible.

Treasury Holiday Economy.

From The Westminster Gazette.

Sabbatarians must keep a sharp eye on the Treasury, remarks The New Age, if Somerset House rumor be true. It is said that the junior grade of the second division clerks, who now get fourteen days' holiday, (three weeks after five years' service,) lately sent a deputation to the Treasury asking for an increase of leave. The reply was to the effect that, besides the fourteen days in the Summer, the clerks had four bank holidays, which, in addition to fifty-two Sundays, seemed sufficient for the purpose of recreation. It would be interesting to know under whose economic régime at the Treasury Sunday was included among the days of recreation allowed to clerks.

THE BUSINESS SIDE OF RECENT EVENTS.

The Sentimental Is Noteworthy; the Other Need Not Be Disregarded.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

Considerable prominence has been given to the sentimental side of the notable events which have occurred in the South during the last few days, but not too much. There can be no doubt that they have had a decided influence in developing and promoting good feeling between the North and the South. Making every allowance for momentary enthusiasm and the spirit of the occasion, there must be from such events, such speeches and such personal expressions of good will a lasting residuum of better feeling between the sections.

But these events have a business side which is scarcely less interesting than the sentimental side. The splendid manner in which the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic was handled at Louisville, the broad hospitality and public spirit shown by the citizens of Chattanooga, and the magnificent display of private and public enterprise evinced in the auspicious opening of the Atlanta Exposition have each and all been a fine revelation of the commercial spirit of the new South. No Northern city ever spent money more liberally or effectively in entertaining the Grand Army of the Republic than Louisville did, nor was the National encampment ever handled better.

Considering its resources and facilities, it is evident the progressive City of Chattanooga has acquitted itself most creditably in entertaining the large crowds who have visited that city during the last few days. And what praise can be too great for a city which, only two months after the closing of the World's Fair at Chicago, and in the midst of a period of unprecedented business depression, had the nerve to inaugurate a movement for an exposition which, now that it is open, is deservedly attracting visitors from all parts of the United States and from other countries? There may be other cities that would have dared to do this, but Atlanta is the only one that did, and the success that has crowned her effort places her among the most enterprising cities of the country.

But the benefits of the exposition will not be confined to that city alone. They will be shared by the entire South. The Manufacturers' Record prints letters from some representative men, giving their views on this subject. Gov. Greenhalge of Massachusetts says: "The exposition will prove greatly beneficial, attracting attention more prominently than ever before to the vast resources of the South." Gov. Woodbury of Vermont is of opinion that "there is probably no section of our country which presents a more inviting field for capital and labor, when judiciously invested, than the cotton States." Other representative men from different sections of the country express similar opinions, and all unite in praising Atlanta for bravely launching an enterprise which is sure to prove so beneficial to the South.

Thus the business side as well as the sentimental side of these notable events affords an interesting revelation of the spirit of the new South. It is a spirit which the North may well emulate, and in which it must excel if it would retain its commercial supremacy.

HARRIET HOSMER IN HER NATIVE TOWN

Its People Welcome Her and She Tells of the Pranks She Used to Play.

From The Boston Globe.

The Woman's Club of Watertown, Mass., extended to Miss Harriet Hosmer the hospitality of her native town at a reception held in the Unitarian Building recently.

The reception was an informal affair, and was arranged on the occasion of an unexpected visit to Watertown to give the old friends and neighbors of Miss Hosmer an opportunity of renewing their acquaintance with her.

The hours of the reception were from 3 to 5. Miss Hosmer was assisted in receiving by Mrs. A. M. Silsbee, the President of the club; Mrs. Alfred Hosmer, the sister of the sculptor, and Miss Bessie Hosmer.

The guests were met at the door and presented to the receiving party by Mrs. Wendall Patten, Mrs. J. W. Dickinson, Mrs. Curtis Bixby, Mrs. A. R. Turner, Miss Fannie Kidder, and Miss Emma Bixby. Each guest was greeted with a hearty grasp of the hand by Miss Hosmer.

Miss Hosmer was gowned in a characteristic costume of blue brocade adorned with the medals which she has won by her work, including the medal of the order of merit of Russia, the medal of the King of Bavaria, the Italian medal of the Order of Merit, and the medal awarded her by the Grand Duchess of Russia.

After the formal reception, Mrs. Silsbee, on behalf of the club, welcomed the guests. Referring to a former reception given by the club, at which the Governor was a guest, she said: "There are many Governors in the country, but there is but one Harriet Hosmer, whom we have with us today."

Miss Hosmer said: "I cannot fail to appreciate the courtesy you have shown me to-day, but as I stand here the days are brought back to my mind when I was not considered an ornament to society. Indeed, as I mention the fact myself, it seems as if I could see many before me who are prepared to bear witness to the fact.

"I have been many times asked about my girlhood days in Watertown and the mad pranks I used to play. I have been asked if it was true that I was expelled from school, if I was nearly killed on a hand-car, which I started myself; if I was nearly drowned in Fresh Pond in my own sailboat, if I really climbed through the great wooden columns which stand in front of the Town Hall, getting through by that sheer pluck which has carried me through life. To all these I answer yes, I was not expelled once but three times.

"Indeed, I am not ashamed of my early pranks, and the happiest days I have are when I think of the days spent in Watertown, and laugh at the jokes I played on the good people of the town—jokes which amuse me more now than they did others then, I fear.

"I have been led by my destiny far from home, and for more than forty years have lived on foreign shores; but each year the old home becomes more dear to me, and I become more and more convinced that the place where one is born is the only place one can really love."

English Vaccination Objectors.

From The London Daily News.

The objection to vaccination varies greatly in some neighboring counties. Thus, in Bedford, 37 per cent. remain unvaccinated, in Leicester 62 per cent., in Northampton 53 per cent., whereas the proportion is only 2.9 per cent. in Rutland, 3.3 per cent. in Huntingdon, and 4 per cent. in Cambridge

A CONCOURSE OF PRINCES

Royalty to be Out in Force at the Celebration at Woerth.

PLANS LAID FOR A GRAND AFFAIR

Monument Memorial of Frederick III. to be Unveiled by the German Emperor—Programme of Socialists' Congress.

BERLIN, Sept. 22.—The next grand State function will be the unveiling of the monument to the memory of Emperor Frederick III. at Woerth. The programme of the ceremonies has been enlarged far beyond the original idea, the Kaiser seemingly being desirous of making the occasion almost as important as the Sedan Day fêtes. Whether such is the intention or not, the celebration of this event may be made much more irritating to France than the Sedan fêtes were.

In response to special invitations, all of the German Princes, the Kings of Saxony and Würtemberg, and the Grand Dukes of Baden, Hesse, and Oldenberg, will be present. Prince Ludwig will represent Bavaria, and a prominent place during the ceremony of the unveiling will be accorded to the Kaiser's mother, ex-Empress Frederick. The exact number of troops that will occupy the old battlefield at Woerth is not known, but it is understood that there will be a sufficient number to make an imposing spectacle. After the ceremony the Emperor and the Princes will partake of a banquet in Strasburg.

Doctor Miquel, Prussian Minister of Finance, has returned from his vacation and resumed the duties of his office. In an interview yesterday he said that as far as the Government's intentions were concerned, the next sessions of the Reichstag and the Landtag would be quiet and businesslike, provided, of course, that the Socialists should not provoke the majority to action by keeping up an agitation of the masses. Dr. Miquel said he expected that the Reichstag would be convoked about Nov. 12, to discuss the ordinary estimates. It is the intention of the Government, he says, to introduce a Bourse bill, a Trade Reform bill, and a bill prohibiting illegal competition in trade. It is possible also that the Government may introduce an amendment to the Accident Insurance act. This will provide the Reichstag with sufficient work to last until after the beginning of the new year. The Landtag will not be called together until the middle of January.

The Socialist leaders are busily engaged in recasting their programme for the Socialist Congress, which will open in Breslau on Oct. 6, and have modified greatly their proposed resolutions in regard to Agrarian reforms. This action is taken apparently with a view of conciliating the opposition of the delegates from the southern part of Germany. Judging from the temper of six public meetings which have been held in Berlin the last week, it will not be Agrarian questions, but rather plans of defense against State repression that will absorb the attention of the congress.

At the meetings mentioned Herren Liebknecht, Bebel, Singer, and other leading Socialists spoke as though they had positive knowledge that a coup d'état against the suffrage was intended by the Government, and they were unanimous in exhorting the party to close their ranks and present a determined front to the common enemy. Despite these warnings and appeals, however, many men of influence in the Socialist Party expressed belief that there was no danger from the source nor of the character mentioned, and insisted that reform of the internal organization of the party ought to be the leading question discussed. Finally, however, at five of the six meetings resolutions were carried requesting the Breslau congress to consider the position of the Socialist members of the Reichstag, and also to limit the annual payment to members of the Socialist Executive Committee to 3,000 marks a year, as the maximum amount, with a ratio of reduction therefrom in the cases of those members of the committee who earn their living as editors and in other pursuits.

The speakers, outside of those who were paid for their services, freely expressed their indignation that certain of their comrades should not feel ashamed to live in a manner in style of comfort upon the hard-earned pfennigs of the workingmen, many of whom are getting only 15 marks a week for their work. It is certain that the congress will approve the resolutions in regard to the salaries of members of the Executive Committee, with sharply drawn lines touching the compensation paid to others in the party for services more or less valuable. With the passage of these resolutions there will disappear from the ranks of Socialism a number of men who are attached to the party chiefly, if not wholly, for the sake of the money they get out of it.

Herren Vollmar and Grillenberger will not be able to attend the congress. Herr Vollmar is threatened with cerebral congestion, and it is not probable that he will recover in time to make his appearance in the Reichstag during the coming session. Herr Grillenberger is ill with a disease of the larynx, and his recovery is also uncertain. The absence of these leaders from the congress is regretable, in view of the fact that it leaves Herren Auer and Seifert to face the other leaders, who are bent upon challenging them for taking part in the Sedan Day celebration. By manipulating the vote for delegates, Herren Bebel and Liebknecht were able to secure a majority against the celebrations, and on Friday seven Socialist Communal Deputies of Rixdorf resigned because a packed meeting censured them for approving the celebrations.

If the congress, led by Bebel and Liebknecht, should be indiscreet enough to pass a resolution of censure and denunciation of the national fêtes, it is absolutely certain that the police, who are carefully watching the movements of the Socialists, would break up the meeting and arrest the leaders. Herr Gottleib, who was Vice Chairman of the last Socialist congress, which was held in Berlin, and who long has been the recognized chief of the Socialist Party of Bremen, has absconded with the party funds, of which he was the custodian, and it has also been discovered that he has been engaged in fraudulent enterprises on a large scale for a long time.

The Conservative committee has whitewashed Dr. Stoecker by unanimously passing a resolution expressing full confidence in him and thanking him for his honest adherence to the principles of the party and lauding his upright conduct throughout his dealings with Baron von Hammerstein, formerly editor in chief of the Kreuz-Zeitung. The charges lodged against Baron von Hammerstein include an accusation of embezzlement of the sum of 200,000 marks from the reserve fund of the Kreuz-Zeitung. Hammerstein responds to this charge by asserting that he used the money to purchase and sustain the Deutschen Tageblatt. The next charge made against him is that of calumniously accusing Herr Guttlien, the cashier of the Kreuz-Zeitung, now deceased, of having embezzled funds which he himself was guilty of taking. Another charge is that of falsifying the accounts of the newspaper, in order to conceal his peculations.

The members of the British and American Embassies here have formed a golf club, which meets twice a week upon grounds near the city. The most expert player among the Americans is Dr. Miller, and the next best is Secretary Jackson. Of the British players, Secretary Tower takes the lead.

Dr. von Rottenburg, Secretary of State for the Interior Department, with his wife, the daughter of the late William Walter Phelps, formerly United States Minister here, will start for the Riviera as soon as Dr. von Boetticher, Imperial Minister of the Interior, shall return from his vacation and resume charge of the Home Office.

Two Americans representing a United States syndicate of fruit raisers have arrived here for the purpose of studying the cultivation of fruit in Germany and also of examining the conditions of the German market and the chances of the sale of American fruit here.

The Emperor has taken a new departure in the way of communicating with his Ministers and others while absent from Berlin. While he is in Rominten he is followed wherever he goes by a telephone car, by the use of which he is enabled to speak from any point of the chase with the foresters, gamekeepers, &c., and also to keep up close communication with the Ministers and other State authorities in Berlin and elsewhere. The Emperor will return to Berlin in the early part of October, when the leaves of absence of all the Cabinet Ministers will cease.

According to advices from St. Petersburg agents of an American company are in negotiation with the Russian railway companies with the view of supplying them with 300 new locomotives. The American agents met the Russian representatives at Nijni-Novgorod on Friday, when it was decided that a Russo-American company should be formed for the purpose of establishing a locomotive manufactory in Russia, the works to be managed by Americans.

A company of peasants, who have been performing at the Theater Coupe here, will sail for America Sept. 29. They will give performances in New-York, Philadelphia, Washington, Chicago, and St. Louis.

Director Pollini of Hamburg has contracted with Maurice Grau to conduct a series of German operas in New-York.

The foundation stone of the new theatre in the west end of Berlin, to be called the Kaiser Wilhelm Theater, has been laid. The building is to cost 2,500,000 marks.

The Residenz Theater has scored a hit by the production of the comedy, "Der Rabenvater."

Souzogne of the Milan Opera House opened a season of Italian opera in the Linden Theater last week, but the venture was not successful and the season will be prematurely closed next Thursday.

There was a special service in the Cologne Cathedral to-day in the interest of the restoration of the Pope to temporal power. An immense mass meeting of Catholics was also held, at which it was resolved to renew the general protests in favor of the Vatican. Under instructions emanating from the Bishops' Council at Fulda, solemn mass will be celebrated in all Catholic churches in furtherance of the Vatican's claim to temporal authority.

SYMPATHY FOR THE CUBANS.

South Chicago Citizens Ready to Send a Regiment to Aid Them.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—Sympathy for Cuba was declared emphatically by the citizens of South Chicago last night assembled in mass meeting. It was the sense of the meeting, after officers had been chosen and addresses delivered, to let Congressman J. Frank Aldrich know how his constituents felt on the Cuban question, and through Mr. Aldrich to inform the lawmakers at Washington and the country at large that this body of stalwart men at South Chicago would be ready at a moment's notice, if such a thing were lawful, to send a regiment to help fight against the tyrannical Spaniard.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The interesting letter of the Cuban autonomist, published in to-day's NEW-YORK TIMES, has opened the mouths of diplomats upon a matter which possibly would not otherwise have been mentioned. It is stated that Señor Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish Minister to the United States, though loyally standing by his country and insisting officially and semi-officially that the Cuban insurrection would be promptly stamped out, has unofficially uttered views of an entirely different character.

One gentleman who read THE TIMES autonomist's letter to-day remarked: "That is just in line with what Dupuy told me. He said: 'We are only fighting niggers now. None of the white Cubans have yet joined, or at least only a very few of them, but next year we shall have the whole Cuban Autonomist Party against us, and then there will be trouble."

Divers Afraid of Sharks.

MADRID, Sept. 22.—A dispatch from Havana to the Imparcial says that divers have refused to examine the wreck of the sunken warship, Sanchez Barcaiztegui, owing to the large numer of sharks that infest the harbor, particularly in the vicinity of the entrance, where the warship went down.

A Band of Hovas Put to Flight.

PARIS, Sept. 22.—Dispatches from Madagascar say that Gen. Duchesne, with a force of French troops, surprised 6,000 Hovas in a defile near Spahlnodri. After a short engagement the Hovas fled, leaving eighty dead. On the French side no one was killed, and only three were wounded.

DUNRAVEN TO SAIL WEDNESDAY

He Will Go Back to England on the Valhalla, Now at Newport—Miss Vanderbilt's Gift to Marlborough.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 22.—Mr. Laycock's steam yacht Valhalla arrived to-day. It is the largest yacht, save the Valiant, that has ever visited here. H. Maitland Kersey came up in her. Lord Dunraven and his two daughters went aboard this afternoon and remained aboard till nightfall. Dunraven will sail for home in the Valhalla on Wednesday direct from Newport.

Frederick W. Vanderbilt and William Post returned here to-day on the Conqueror. William K. Vanderbilt is expected to-morrow.

Scores of cottagers went to Trinity Church to-day to see the coming Duchess, Miss Consuela Vanderbilt. She and her governess were the sole occupants of W. K. Vanderbilt's pew. A few who were able to do so without attracting attention offered their congratulations. Miss Vanderbilt was attired quietly in a blue and white gown and a becoming hat, with black ostrich plumes.

In the Cornelius Vanderbilt pew were Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt, Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt, and Chauncey M. Depew.

Miss Wolfe entertained on board the Radha to-day. Mrs. N. D. Clapp, Miss Clapp, and Judge and Mrs. John C. Gray were among the guests.

Sir Julian Pauncefote lunched at Gooseberry Island to-day, the guest of Mrs. William Post.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis L. Lorillard arrived to-day at their villa, after having spent two years in Europe.

The team to represent the Summer residents in the game of baseball Tuesday with the townfolk will consist of G. R. Fearing, Jr., Richard Peters, Richard L. Willing, Hollis H. Hunnewell, Louis Frothingham, Benjamin Weaver, Lieut. Hart, John S. Tooker, and a professional catcher.

A gift of Miss Vanderbilt to the Duke of Marlborough is conspicuous upon his watchchain. It is a gold locket studded with diamonds. Inside, on a white surface, is the following inscription in black letters: "Accept thou this, my love, with all my heart, though it be small."

Among to-day's arrivals were Mrs. George Tucker Bispham, Miss Bispham, Philadelphia; Andrew H. Sands, Dr. Henry Nachtel, Miss Nachtel, W. E. Denny, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Fay, Miss Agnes Fay, Miss Choutean, St. Louis; Amos Paul, Miss Paul, Miss Harriet Paul, Northfield, Mass.

Arrivals at Conanicut included Mrs. James Richardson, James Richardson, Jr., St. Louis; James Taussig, Charles Taussig, Boston; Walter F. Wickes, Baltimore; Ralph Pemberton, Marion Newhall, Philadelphia.

WHY HE SHOT JAMES F. KENNEDY

Cashier Hernandez Says He Was Trying to Fire to Attract a Policeman.

Arduro Hernandez, a Cuban, eighteen years old, of 155 East One Hundred and Third Street, who shot James F. Kennedy of 116 East One Hundred and Seventh Street in the back, Saturday night, was arraigned before Magistrate Kudlich, in the Harlem Police Court, yesterday, and held without bail for examination at 10 o'clock this morning.

The young man said he was a cashier, and accustomed to carry large sums of money about with him. He always carried a revolver for self-protection. He said that a gang of toughs that loiter about the corner of One Hundred and Fourth Street and Third Avenue, within a block of Capt. Westervelt's station house, had been in the habit of annoying him. As he passed the place Saturday night, they made insulting remarks about him, and when he replied they assaulted him. Hernandez said that he was attempting to fire in the air to attract the attention of a policeman, when one of the gang knocked his arm down so that the bullet struck Kennedy.

A certificate from a doctor of Harlem Hospital was handed to the Magistrate saying that it was thought the bullet had lodged in Kennedy's lung, and that the result might be serious.

A Bar in a Stable.

Acting Capt. Chapman and his men of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station made a descent last night on the livery stable of John S. Belmar at 310 and 312 West Sixty-eighth Street, and in the second story found a bar running. When the officers got in the men had escaped through the windows, and the police took to the station house two full kegs of beer, three empty ones, and a bottle of whisky, a box of soda, ten beer glasses, and a coat containing $5.50. No arrests were made.

Vocal Music in Central Park.

Among the delightful features of the concert in Central Park yesterday were the selections of the New-York Quartet Club. The club sang with about fifty members, under the direction of Prof. William Papp. Pache's "Waldeinsaurkelt," ("Forest Solitude,") "Ave Maria" by V. Nesseler, and Carl Steinbuch's baritone solo received especial commendation from the audience.

TO SAVE POE'S HOME

The New-York Shakespeare Society Has the Project in Charge.

ENCOURAGING OFFERS OF AID

The Cottage at Fordham Where He Worked and Starved Must Be Moved or It Will Be Cut in Two.

The Shakespeare Society of New-York held its first meeting yesterday, in the Poe Cottage, at Fordham. The principal feature of the occasion was an address by President Appleton Morgan. The particular object of his remarks was to get those individuals who wish to perpetuate the memories of Edgar Allan Poe sufficiently interested to contribute toward purchasing the Poe cottage.

The cottage is now for sale, and if it is not purchased in the near future it will have to be razed for the widening of the King's Bridge Road, which will cut the old cottage just in half. The building is in a very dilapidated condition, but could be moved in toto. Thomas W. Keene and Augustin Daly have already contributed toward the fund, and three prominent artists have agreed to give benefit performances for the fund at some prominent theatre. President Morgan's address was as follows:

"Although Edgar Allan Poe has been dead almost fifty years, and although his genius has been acknowledged and admired by every English-speaking race for more than half a century, this is the first time that here, on this spot, where he lived and suffered unmerciful disaster, a demonstration of his fellow-citizens and admirers has been made in his honor. But, instead of approving ourselves upon having at last come together to testify our admiration of Edgar Allan Poe's power and genius, I think we should be humiliated with shame to think how long our tribute has been deferred.

"I think we should hang our heads for our country and for ourselves, when we think that while for half a century we have, as a nation, contributed liberally to every appeal to build memorials to the poets and the writers of other nations; while we have aided to erect deserved monuments to Shelley, to Keats, to Tennyson, even to Carlyle, who growled and bit his nails at us, we have utterly neglected and ignored our brother, who, if we have one at all, was and is certainly our American Shakespeare.

"The New-York Shakespeare Society has invited you here to-day, gentlemen, to consult with us and see how we can, tardily as it is, at last right this wrong and wipe out this disgrace. If the true poet, the patient, laborious, honest, kin-loving, and family-loving man, who lived and starved here on this spot, within these homely walls, has ever suffered a word of obloquy from us, let us first pray, here and now, to be forgiven. If he deserved bitterness and suffering, at least he had his cup filled with them to the brim in his lifetime. It is not for our day and generation to fill that cup again. There in that room, the wife of his youth, in the dead of Winter, lay sick with no covering, relying for what warmth she could get by holding a pet cat to her bosom, and Poe saw her fade away and die without a friendly hand to aid him. Surely we have sins enough of our own to answer for without adding more misery to the name of this man.

"I am sure that no one of us has ever loaded his little wheelbarrow with mire to empty upon the gave of Edgar Allan Poe. Many there are, however, who have loaded up such heaps to empty upon his poor grave. He has not slept the less calmly and the less peacefully. But for the defilers let us only ask that they be forgiven, too. When the mournful story of his life was written out the book of it was not closed. It has been kept open for more mire, and for more dishonor and for more calumny, and even to-day those who are editing, in noble volumes, his immortal works, write depreciatory biographies, patronizing notices, and apologies for what they call his "misspent life."

"His misspent life! Gentlemen, if Edgar Allan Poe, while writing his immortal prose and poetry upon an empty stomach, kept body and soul together with a glass of brandy, I am tempted to say that I thank God for that glass of brandy. I am rather tempted to congratulate English literature that he did not sign any pledge of total abstinence until that glass of brandy had helped him to carve in living words, in words that we read to-day, fifty years after he wrote them, his plain letters, a place that nobody ever filled before, and that nobody has had the temerity to rush into and to try to occupy since.

"However, let us briefly state to you what your committee has done during the vacation just passed, and to ask your ratification of its efforts. You see the tumbledown condition of this property and the almost piecemeal condition of these walls. As the property stands it is for sale to us. But the difficulty in purchasing it as it stands, is that the city is about to widen this historic old thoroughfare of the King's Bridge Road, and that will cut this poor cottage just in half. So we must move it if we wish to preserve it, and we must act quickly.

"Your committee has been assured by expert and responsible house movers that they will guarantee to move this cottage 100 feet in any direction, but not one foot more. So, when, in June last, your committee saw that there was no time to lose, it took the liberty of asking subscriptions for a fund, the object of which was to be to purchase and preserve this cottage, if not upon the ground where it now stands, at least somewhere in the near vicinity. The appeal was responded to with more enthusiasm than the terrible heat of this Summer would have suggested, and several hundred dollars have already been placed in your committee's hands, or promised to it.

"Thomas W. Keene has generously given us $100. Augustin Daly cabled us $50 and a promise of more. And three prominent artists have agreed to give benefit performances for the fund at some prominent theatre. And we shall succeed in preserving this cottage as a memorial of the poet, to be kept always open as a shrine sacred to his memory, and maintained with appropriate furnishings. An offer from San Francisco to aid in erecting a monument to the poet, to stand facing the cottage on its new site, when secured, has reached us. Another has come from Baltimore to aid in securing a duplicate of the bronze raven over his cenotaph there, to crown our gateway. In short, from every quarter your committee, having scarcely done more than broached the project, has met with friendly suggestions and offers of cooperation.

"If it is asked why the New-York Shakespeare Society has undertaken this work, I answer, first, because we are a New-York society, and, secondly, because we are a Shakespeare society, and because Edgar Allan Poe was our American Shakespeare. I might add, thirdly, because there is no Poe society, and because nobody else is doing the work. In its ten years of life the New-York Shakespeare Society has never undertaken any project which it did not complete, nor made any promise it has not fulfilled. And this one is not going to be an exception."

AT THE HOTELS.

—John W. Midgley of Chicago is at the Windsor.

—Solicitor General J. J. Curran of Montreal is at the Grand Union.

—George Blestein of Buffalo and Milton H. Smith of Louisville are at the Waldorf.

—J. B. Ploda, Swiss Minister at Washington, and L. Vogel, Secretary of the Swiss Legation, are at the Holland.

—Ex-Gov. Joseph B. Foraker of Ohio, Patrick H. Kelly of Minnesota, and ex-Mayor Samuel A. Green of Boston are at the Fifth Avenue.

—Congressman Charles F. Crisp of Georgia, William F. Cody of Nebraska, and ex-Congressman H. H. Powers of Vermont are at the Hoffman.

Went to Play and Was Drowned.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Sept. 22.—Ernest Cox, four years old, whose parents live in West Side Avenue, asked his mother yesterday morning if he could go out to play. He received permission, and that was the last time his mother saw him alive. He was found drowned this morning in the Morris Canal, near his home.

One can own a handsome and commodious residence, with congenial surroundings, at beautiful Park Hill-on-the-Hudson, at less annual cost than he can rent a fine flat in New-York.

IT NEEDS NO JUSTIFICATION

The Police Board, Commissioner Parker Tells a Harlem Audience, Has Done Only Its Sworn Duty.

Police Commissioner Andrew D. Parker spoke last evening on the excise law in the Trinity Methodist Church, 823 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street. The church was crowded in spite of the intense heat.

After the opening exercises, Commissioner Parker was introduced by the pastor, the Rev. James Montgomery. The boys' brigade of the church filed in before the Commissioner and gave him a military salute. After that the audience saluted by waving their handkerchiefs in the air.

The Commissioner said he spoke with a great responsibility upon him. The next two weeks were to be momentous ones in the history of the fight for good government. The coming fortnight would be likely to determine whether the work of the fight against corruption would or would not endure.

The action of the Police Commissioners needed no justification, nor was it necessary to rehearse the causes which led to the uprising of the people a year ago, in order that the politicians might be beaten at their own game.

The Police Department was under the old régime, the pivot upon which misgovernment turned. The Commissioner detailed the methods of corruption by means of discrimination in the enforcement of the Sunday excise law. Politicians had made a law three years ago which was not intended to be enforced. They dictated to Police Captains whom to arrest and whom not to arrest. To this condition of affairs the board addressed itself.

For the first three weeks the board was credited with being spasmodic. After that the period of threats and recriminations set in.

In spite of this the work went on. The percentage of apparently open saloons gradually decreased. The brother of a man very prominent in the Liquor Dealers' Association was arrested, and the Recorder did not spare him. From that time the abuse had abated until now there was at least an approximate victory.

In all of this the Commissioners had done no more than their sworn duty, as officers, Christians, and men.

Commissioner Parker referred to Senator Hill as being in the condition of the Scotch laird who was described by one of his tenants as "jist standin' in the middle of the road and swearin' at lairge."

One great party had threatened, the other was afraid to do anything. The late expression of opinion at Saratoga was forced on the party. On the one hand were open enemies, on the other half-hearted supporters. But whichever way the contest went the law would be carried out. The plow was in the furrow and the plowman would not stop until the furrow was complete or the plowman dropped in his tracks.

But the Commissioner urged organization and action at the polls. Now was the time to complete the victory for fair government.

FIVE DROWNED IN LAKE MICHIGAN

Fatal Accidents Resulting from the Strong Gale Which Prevailed in Chicago Yesterday.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—Five boys and young men perished in the lake this afternoon while seeking relief from the heat on shore. Their deaths were caused by the heavy sea created by the strong wind which prevailed all day becoming a gale at night.

Six young men went out on the lake off Lawrence Avenue, Lakeview, in a boat. When 300 feet from shore all of them took off their clothes and jumped into the water. A big wave came rolling shoreward while they were swimming around the boat and swept them away and under the water. The dead are:

BECKER, ROBERT, painter, aged twenty.
HUBER, OSCAR, jeweler, aged nineteen.
SCHWEIGER, OTTO, bartender, aged twenty.

Frank Stahn, one of the survivors, swam to the boat, bearing the unconscious form of William Gerkensneyer, who was pulled into the boat just in time to save his life. The sixth member of the party, John Felbach, also swam to the boat.

The other fatalities occurred at the same hour off Hopedale Avenue, in the same part of the city. William Elliott and George Engel, both aged eleven years, were swimming, when a towering wave broke on them, carrying them under. Only the body of Elliott was recovered.

OBITUARY RECORD.

John Law Campbell, M. D.

Dr. John Law Campbell, for forty years a physician of this city, died suddenly at his home, 259 West Forty-second Street, yesterday, of appendicitis.

Dr. Campbell was born in Duanesburg, N. Y., in 1824. He first was graduated from Union College, and afterward from the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, this city. In 1849 he was appointed Quarantine Surgeon, and served through the typhus fever plague at that period. For nearly thirty-eight years he had lived in the Forty-second Street house, and was one of the best known of the older physicians in the city. He was a prominent member of the County Medical Society and the New-York Academy of Medicine. For more than twenty-five years he was physician to the New-York Orphan Asylum. He was identified as Elder for many years with the West Presbyterian Church, was a Trustee in the Franklin Savings Bank, and a member of the St. Andrew's Society. Three sons, one of whom is a practicing physician in this city, survive him.

Funeral services will be held to-morrow afternoon in the West Presbyterian Church. The burial will be at Schenectady.

James Crockett.

James Crockett, who for more than twenty years had been one of the leading tobacco brokers in this city, died Friday at his residence, 33 West Twenty-sixth Street. He was born in Dumfries, Scotland, sixty-eight years ago, and came to this country when he was twenty-five years old, entering the employ of Sawyer, Wallace & Co., one of the largest tobacco dealers in New-York.

He remained with them for a number of years, and eventually opened an office in Broad Street.

Mr. Crockett was known and admired by a large circle of business friends, who spoke of him as a broad-minded, well-educated man, generous and sympathetic, and of remarkable business abilities.

He was a member of no political, business, or social club. His wife, whom he married in 1856, survives him. The funeral will be held from his late residence this morning.

Eugenia V. Hargous.

Mrs. Eugenia V. Hargous, widow of Peter A. Hargous, who was the senior member of the old firm of Hargous Brothers, died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Henry De Barbier, New-Rochelle, N. Y., on Friday.

Mrs. Hargous was eighty-nine years old. Her father was John B. Sartori, a Roman gentleman of distinguished family, who settled in Newton, N. J., in the early part of this century.

She is survived by two daughters and a son. One of Mrs. Hargous's daughters, now deceased, was married to Gen. M. T. McMahon of this city and another is the widow of John R. G. Hassard. Commodore C. Sartori, United States Navy, now retired, is a brother of Mrs. Hargous.

Henry Dater.

Henry Dater, a well-known member of the Coffee Exchange, died Saturday at his home, 71 West Fifty-second Street. Mr. Dater retired from business about a year ago, when he received a serious injury by being thrown from his carriage.

He was one of the heirs of the Dater estate, above the Harlem River, and was born on the old Dater homestead in 1828.

Mr. Dater was engaged in the wholesale grocery business for a while, but spent most of his business life as a broker.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—S. Vincent Tripp, who built the Tripp elevator at Thirty-fourth Street, North River, New-York, died yesterday in Poughkeepsie, aged seventy-four years. He was for years a Director of the Home Bank of New-York, and since 1865 was a member of the New-York Produce Exchange. He was Vice President of the Poughkeepsie National Bank. He was twice married. He leaves one son. Mr. Tripp lived in New-York until 1886, when he moved to Poughkeepsie.

—James Lea of Lansingburg, N. Y., aged ninety years, died last night. He was a life-long Republican and voted for William Henry Harrison.

THE BAY STATE CAMPAIGN

The A. P. A. an Important Factor in Massachusetts Politics.

MR. WILLIAMS'S GUBERNATORIAL HOPES

Congressman Morse of Canton Has Ambitions, but Gov. Greenhalge Looks for a Third Term.

BOSTON, Sept. 22.—A wrestling match between the Republican Party and the American Protective Association, with the Democrats and Prohibitionists as spectators, the former egging on the Republicans and the latter the other people. This is the spectacle presented to the observer of the political situation in Massachusetts to-day.

The British-Americans, who were the slowest of our European-born people to avail themselves of the privileges of citizenship, entered upon the enjoyment of those privileges with avidity when once they began. They brought with them into their new political life the hatred of the Irish, which has always, since Boyne Water, characterized the loyal Briton, and accordingly became enthusiastic members of the A. P. A. when that organization came into being.

Frederick J. Greenhalge.
Massachusett's Republican Governor, Who Has Earned the Enmity of the A. P. A.

Indeed, there is reason to believe that the A. P. A. originated among the British-born people in Boston. But that is neither here nor there; the fact is that they constitute its bone and sinew in Massachusetts, and very likely its brains.

These people have all been Republicans. When they took out naturalization papers it was for the purpose of joining the Republican Party, and thereby arraying themselves against the Celtic element. With them have joined of recent years a great many other impressionable people, and their combined forces now threaten the existence of the party with which they have been physically, as well as mentally, connected.

It was a very shrewd performance that of the Republican managers in 1893 in selecting for the Gubernatorial nominee a citizen of English birth, and Mr. Greenhalge went into office upon a big wave of acclaim.

He was re-elected in 1894, and now confidently looks forward to a third term; and were it not for the broad catholicity which he has shown there would be no question of his renomination. The offenses which he has given to the A. P. A. element have been mentioned often enough to be fresh in recollection. At the very outset of his career he gave one position of the twenty on his staff to a young man of Irish descent. During his second year he has spoken at the Holy Cross College commencement, and at Archbishop Williams's jubilee. He has also reappointed two or three Roman Catholic members of commissions or boards under the State Government.

These repeated refusals of Gov. Greenhalge to pander to the Know-Nothing idea have aroused bitter opposition to him among the British-American, or Orange wing of the A. P. A. The newspapers have of late contained many evidences of this hostility. On Sunday, for instance, it was announced from Malden that the A. P. A. lodge, whose members proposed last March to go as an armed body to Manitoba to help Premier Greenway put down the separate schools, was conident of its ability to capture a coming Republican primary and to choose anti-Greenhalge delegates to the State Convention. Monday's papers contained a similar statement concerning the activity of the order in Lowell, the Governor's home.

The jesuitical policy adopted by the patriots, as these people call themselves, renders it impossible accurately to forecast their doings. In order to prosecute their designs, they do not permit themselves to be fettered by slavish adherence to truth. In other words, it is not safe to believe what any of them may say regarding their order or its aims; consequently, it cannot even be predicated with certainty that these ebullitions in Malden and Lowell are parts of a general plan to capture the Republican organization. The best opinion is, however, that such a policy is in contemplation.

The Democrats are by no means impassive spectators of this struggle. Were the lines drawn this year on the customary issues, tariff and local policy, they would be in a hopeless minority. Josiah Quincy, who is to preside at their State Convention, has publicly stated this fact. George Fred Williams, who will be their nominee for Governor, has this week said the same thing.

Mr. Williams's remarks—they were made at a public meeting in Springfield—are especially noteworthy. He said, after commending Gov. Greenhalge's patriotic words at Holy Cross College: "No man will be nominated by the Democracy who can be used to punish Gov. Greenhalge for uttering these sentiments. * * * The situation is welcome if Gov. Greenhalge and the united Democracy stand upon the same platform in this issue."

The leaders of the A. P. A. are wise enough to see that the true policy for the order is to let the State ticket alone and busy itself with the legislative nominations, but the degree of control which they exercise over the rank and file is a matter of doubt. The masses of the order unquestionably wish to put Congressman Elijah Morse in the Governor's chair, and Elijah wants badly enough to be put there; but with the wisdom of the serpent he hesitates to speak the word.

The result, therefore, is probably to be either the renomination (not unanimous) of Greenhalge or a stampede to Morse, and if Morse or any one else be nominated by the A. P. A. as the Republican candidate the Democratic vote will be swollen to conspicuous dimensions by the free-minded men of the majority party.

George Fred Williams.
Probable Democratic Nominee for Governor of Massachusetts.

KILLED ON THE STEINWAY ROAD

A Trolley Trailer Cut Off Both the Legs of Young James Gorman, in Long Island City.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Sept. 22.—The trolley found another victim in this city this afternoon in the person of James Gorman, eighteen years old, of 333 East Thirty-first Street, New-York.

Gorman had come here to witness a game of baseball at Recreation Park, Jackson and Steinway Avenues. After the game he and his companions left the grounds to board a trolley car that runs beside the park.

On account of the heavy rush of visitors to North Beach, each motor car had a trailer. Gorman's friends had boarded Car 82 above the park, and he hailed the car, intending to join his companions. It is said no attention was paid to Gorman's signal.

He tried to jump on the motor car, but miscalculated the distance and missed his footing. He fell between the two cars and the trailer passed over both his legs, completely severing them from his body. The injured boy was taken to St. John's Hospital, this city, where he died three hours after the accident, and before his parents could reach his bedside.

Gorman is the second victim of the trolley in this city within a week. A boy was run over in Steinway Avenue a few days ago and one of his legs was cut off. All the trolley lines in this city are owned by the Steinway Railroad Company, and a number of accidents have happened during the Summer. The cars all run at a high rate of speed over all the lines. The cars are without fenders or other appliances to prevent loss of life. Many of the streets through which the roads pass are dimly lighted.

The car frequently are kept on the stands at the ends of the different routes waiting for boats and trains, and the motormen are expected to make up the lost time on the run. This causes many of the cars to go through the streets like a whirlwind, and passengers are often carried half a block or more beyond their destination before the cars can be brought to a stop.

The killing of young Gorman has aroused considerable indignation, and it is probable that the Common Council will be petitioned not to grant new franchises sought by the company until some assurance of greater public safety can be given by the corporation.

PLUNGED DOWN A STEEP HILL

Bicycler McConnell Could Not Control His Machine—Thrown Against a Rock and Two Ribs Broken.

Alexander McConnell, twenty-one years old, a painter, who lives with his mother at 520 East Fourteenth Street, got a bad tumble from his bicycle last evening.

He was going down the steep hill on McComb's Dam Road, and, notwithstanding his strong back pedalling, the machine got away from him.

Going at a breakneck speed, he ran upon a stone. His front wheel was whirled to one side and McConnell was thrown headlong. He struck with his side against a large rock by the roadside. The wheel was completely smashed.

The young man was found lying in the road by a man who lives near by and was carried into the nearest yard. An ambulance was sent for, and Dr. Scott, who came with it, found McConnell had two broken ribs. He was taken at once to Fordham Hospital. The doctor said that he did not think McConnell's injuries were more serious than the broken ribs, but could not tell certainly until a more careful examination was made.

MR. ROGERS'S MISPLACED CONFIDENCE

The Man Who Took His Watch in July Recognized in the Rogues' Gallery.

L. H. Rogers of 75 Maiden Lane, who had his watch stolen from his pocket while ascending the steps to the Cortlandt Street station of the elevated railway, July 22, and sailed for Europe the following day without a knowledge that the watch had been found in the side pocket of a man's coat who was ascending the steps at the time it was taken, and that it was carried to Yonkers and there delivered to the police, returned from Europe last Wednesday and went to Police Headquarters, where his watch awaited him.

At the time the watch was taken he caught a young man whom he thought was the thief, but allowed him to go, after he had convinced Mr. Rogers that he was innocent. When Mr. Rogers obtained his watch he glanced through the photographs in the Rogues' Gallery, and there discovered that the innocent young man was a notorious pickpocket, and became convinced that his credulity had been imposed on.

As the police were familiar with the pickpocket, they were amused at Mr. Rogers's story, but at once set out to capture him, and Saturday Charles McBride, with many aliases, was arrested, charged with having robbed Mr. Rogers of his watch. He will be arraigned to-day.

TOO DEEP FOR AVERAGE PERSONS

Claude Falls Wright Tells About the Mysteries of Theosophy.

Claude Falls Wright, who for three years was private secretary of Mme. Blavatsky, lectured on "The Astral Body," before a small audience, at the rooms of the local Theosophical Society, 144 Madison Avenue, last night.

"The astral body," he said, "is the result of the magnetic body, which disappeared at the time of death."

He ridiculed the commonly accepted idea that a ghost was a spiritual thing. It was the astral body.

The lecturer went into a long "scientific" explanation of Theosophy, and cited Biblical and Egyptian authorities at length to support his claims. He explained that the average person, after listening to a lecture and reading works on the subject, could not understand the subject.

POLICEMAN DELEHANTY SANDBAGGED

His Chances for Recovery Are Thought to be Slight.

Policeman John T. Delehanty of the East Thirty-fifth Street Police Station was sandbagged at a little after midnight last night on Thirty-fourth Street, between First and Second Avenues, by William Coleman, an acrobat, twenty-seven years old, of 213 East One Hundred and Tenth Street.

Delehanty was removed in an unconscious condition to Bellevue Hospital, where he lies in a precarious condition. His chances for recovery are thought to be slight.

Freight Train Crushed His Arm.

Jeremiah Maher, thirteen years old, of 1,423 Amsterdam Avenue, was amusing himself yesterday morning by jumping on and off the freight trains on the Thirtieth Street branch of the New-York Central Railroad, near Eighty-eighth Street.

He missed his hold finally while getting off and fell. His right arm was caught under the wheels and crushed so that it had to be amputated near the elbow.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

1:30 A. M.—243 East Twenty-fifth Street, Mary Mitchell; damage, $10.
1:45 A. M.—326 East Seventy-third Street, Mary Smith; no damage.
2:40 A. M.—1,982 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, Standard Gas Company; damage trifling.
7:45 A. M.—47 Avenue A, Bertha Schwartz; damage, $50.
1:20 P. M.—19 Albany Street; damage trifling.
2:30 P. M.—2 Bowery M. Brick; damage, $10.
4:50 P. M.—352 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, Gaitani Farconi; damage slight.
5 P. M.—504 East One Hundred and For

CYCLISTS DEFY THE HEAT

Over Two Hundred Start on the Century Run to New-Brunswick.

THE EVENT WAS A GREAT SUCCESS

Managed by the Gramercy and Metropolis Wheelmen—Accidents and Incidents—Banner Winners in Doubt.

The riders entered for the joint century run of the Gramercy and Metropolis Wheelmen gathered at the ferry at the foot of West Forty-second Street at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. Of the 350 entries received almost 300 crossed to Weehawken on the 5:30 o'clock boat, and a sufficient number appeared later, taking the next boat, to bring the total number of starters to exactly 326. This is the largest attendance on any century run of the year, with the single exception of the run to the League of American Wheelmen meet at Asbury Park in July.

As the latter run was conducted by the powerful Associated Cycling Clubs of New-Jersey, and yesterday's by simply two of the local clubs, the Gramercy and Metropolis Wheelmen have reason to be extremely proud of the showing.

The day was a beautiful one overhead, but the heat was extreme, and at times intolerable. Then, too, lack of recent rains placed the roads in a very dusty condition, and all the riders, except the pacemakers and those wise enough to ride a little in the rear of the crowd, were so covered with dust as to make it a difficult matter to recognize their countenances.

Each half was followed by a rush for the nearest pump, where a liberal application of water refreshed the men and made them a trifle more attractive in appearance.

Wheels were mounted at the top of Weehawken Hill at 5:45 A. M., and Belleville, thirteen miles away, was reached by the advance guard at 7 o'clock. Others came straggling in for some time afterward, the meadow roads proving difficult to navigate for some, while others had already begun to take their share of the day's accidents, including falls, punctures, and other mishaps. The most notable of these, perhaps, was the collision in which Capt. Heiback of the Gramercy Wheelmen so painfully injured his wrist as to be unable to continue the journey.

Lamps were checked at Belleville, to be called for on the return journey, and at 7:10 the call to remount was sounded. It was decided to make the run to Springfield, scheduled as fifteen miles, a little longer, so as to avoid the necessity of riding to Montclair on the return to make the full mileage. The run was had to Bloomfield and out on Broad Street to the Valley Road, thence on to Montclair, Orange, South Orange, Millburn, and Springfield.

This route was a long one, and a few dropped out, while others were delayed, either through accident or a disposition to yield to the attractions of wayside fountains and shady grass plots. This lengthening of the course made it impossible to hold strictly to the schedule during the remainder of the forenoon, but the time lost was made up by making a corresponding cut on the return, as noted. Springfield was reached at 8:55 and left at 9:15. Before departing the pacemakers were reinforced by the appearance of Thomas Ward of the Riverside Wheelmen, who had taken part in the 100-mile road race of the Century Cycle Club of Newark on Saturday, and whose consequent inclination to sleep caused him to lose the first boat.

The party arrived at the clubhouse, two miles beyond Plainfield, at 10:30, leaving at 10:45, and making the run to New-Brunswick so as to arrive there at 11:55, only fifteen minutes later than the time arranged.

The outward trip was full of incidents for all except the fortunate individuals who seem never to meet with misfortune. There were punctures without number. P. F. Megargre of the Eighth Batttalion Cycle Club had punctured at the very start, and so seriously that he had to go back to New-York for a new tire, returning to Weehawken on a later boat, and by doing some tall riding reaching New-Brunswick in time for dinner. W. F. Smith of the same club struck a rock in the road with sufficient force to crush the rim of his front wheel. After some delay he was able to borrow the front wheel of a lady's machine, and utilize it.

At South Orange Adolph Stahl, Secretary of the Gramercy Wheelmen, broke his front rim in a collision, but borrowed another and materially heavier machine. By changing mounts at intervals with one of his club mates, he was able to reach New-Brunswick, but returned by train.

At Metuchen some of the Triumph Wheelmen, who were riding in a body, came to grief, but were able to make satisfactory repairs. Many minor accidents occurred, serious to those who were the victims, but more dropped by the wayside on the account of the heat, or "that tired feeling," than were counted out by reason of damage to their mounts.

New-Brunswick was gathered en masse to witness the entry of the army of cyclists over the bridge into the city. The dusty and sunburned wheelmen were soon spread among the various hotels. After ample time had been allowed for dinner a photograph of the entire group was taken by a man who had been sent from Newark for the purpose, using the Opera House for a background.

The original intention was to leave at 1:30 P. M., but the late arrival and shortened return distance led the committee to postpone the start until 2:05, at which time the line moved across the bridge and over the hill out of the city. The clubhouse at Plainfield was reached at 3 o'clock, Springfield at 4:25, and Belleville at 5:30, on schedule time. The return to this point was quite as fruitful of incident and accident as the outward trip. At Springfield both of the repairers in attendance were overcome by the heat, and the exertion of pushing heavy wheels with an additional load of from thirty to forty pounds of tools and bicycle parts. Many others were delayed, and made satisfactory progress only through the escort and encouragement of clubmates and friends.

From Belleville to Weehawken the thirteen-mile run was made in the gathering darkness, and the danger caused by the darkness, the imperfectly surfaced roads, lined on each side by swiftly moving trolley cars, was added to by the dangerous horseplay of the hoodlums who infest the locality and who consider it the best possible kind of a joke to grasp the wheel of the passing cycler and throw him.

Up to 8 o'clock, when the limit allowed to finish had expired, some 175 had deposited their final checks, and as the limit was extended for some minutes, it is probable that 200 or over will be entitled to the handsome souvenir to be issued by the clubs having the run in charge.

Of the clubs which had entered a considerable number of men, the Triumph Wheelmen, Yorkville Wheelmen, Eighth Battalion Cycle Club, and the Mount Vernon Bicycle Club developed the greatest strength. Until all the checks have been counted it cannot be decided which of these clubs has earned the handsome prize offered to the organization having the greatest number of survivors, as well as to that having the second largest. Present indications are that the Eighth Battalion Cycle Club will capture the first honors, with the Triumph Wheelmen second. The Yorkville Wheelmen and the Mount Vernon Club turned out in such force, however, as to leave the result in doubt.

The Yorkville Club rode in a body throughout the run, under the charge of Capt. Louis Oest, Jr. The Triumphs in like manner held back under the guidance of their officers. The Mount Vernon Club was looked after as much as possible by George Wheeler, its foster father, and the Eighth Battalion Club was in charge of Capt. Staubach, credit being due also to the tandems manned by the Thompson brothers and the Foster brothers, as well as to Fischer, Rowse, McDonald, and Calder, on single machines.

The pace making, in charge of George C. Wheeler, Manhattan Bicycle Club and Mount Vernon Wheelmen; Charles P. Staubach, Eighth Battalion Cycle Club and Manhattan Bicycle Club, and Thomas Wood, Riverside Wheelmen, was of a high class, and all the other details, including checking, were ably looked after by President Louis Rauschkolb, Metropolis Wheelmen, the Captain of the run, and his committee from the Gramercy and Metropolis Clubs.

The clubs hope to be able to announce the prize winners in the course of a day or two.

WESTCHESTER CYCLE MEET.

It Will Be a Big Thing During the Annual Fair at White Plains.

The Westchester Cycle League has again made arrangements to hold its annual races during the week of the Westchester County Fair at White Plains. While the county fair is always a grand success, the interest in cycle races has made the day of the bicycle races the red-letter day of the week. This year a whole day will be given over exclusively to the cycle men, Saturday, Oct. 5, having been set aside for that purpose. L. K. Fries of 44 Broadway, this city, who is President of the league and Chairman of the committee, has arranged with the fair people not only to have a full day, but to have the half-mile track put in good condition for the races. Over $300 in prizes will be awarded for the six events, which are as follows:

First Race—One mile for novices, open; three prizes, value $40.

Second Race—One-half mile handicap, open; three prizes, value $51.

Third Race—One-mile handicap, open to members of the Westchester Cycle League only; three prizes, value $41.

Fourth Race—One-mile handicap, open; three prizes, value $53.

Fifth Race—Two-mile handicap, open; three prizes, value $53.

Sixth Race—Five-mile handicap, open; four prizes, value $71.

The prizes selected are not only valuable, but varied and useful. They have called forth favorable comment while on exhibition in Mount Vernon, New-Rochelle, and Yonkers. During fair week they will, no doubt, be the centre of much interest while on exhibition at the fair grounds.

Besides having the six races above sanctioned by the League of American Wheelmen, the promoters have obtained a special sanction for two unique features. After the third race there will be an invitation race, with suitable prizes, open to colored riders only, and after the fifth race will come an obstacle race, in which the participants will have to pick up several things from the ground, get over an obstruction in the road, and carry all in to the goal.

Entry blanks can be had by addressing the Chairman, and all entries must be in by Saturday, Sept. 28. These races should form the best meet held in Westchester County this year.

THE MONTCLAIR WHEELMEN.

Something About a Flourishing New-Jersey Cycle Club.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Sept. 22.—This place can boast of one of the most flourishing cycling organizations in the State, and, although it has not yet an entire clubhouse of its own, it expects to have one soon. The Montclair Wheelmen have, however, some very finely appointed clubrooms in the Morris Building, where there are pool and billiard tables, chess, checkers, and other attractions to occupy the attention of wheelmen when they cannot enjoy the great outdoor pastime. Bowling is to be added this Winter. A team will be entered in the tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New-Jersey.

The first attempt to form a bicycle club in Montclair was made in 1885, in the month of July, when a constitution and by-laws were adopted and officers elected. But the Montclair Wheelmen did not thrive then, as the sport was in its infancy, and not enough cared for it to insure the success of such an organization. Just five years later, however, another meeting to organize the Montclair Wheelmen was held, and this time it was successful, among those interested being Philip Young, the veteran cyclist of this place; Walter Rutan, who last year won a NEW-YORK TIMES medal; F. G. Stone, Arthur H. Thomas, Charles W. Dailey, Jr., C. G. Moore, and A. H. Stutz. The organization was completed the next month.

For a year and a half thereafter the young club struggled along with only a few members, but in 1892 quite a body of wheelmen joined the club. Since then its growth has been steady, and now it has over 100 members. Last year and this year its annual races attracted more than usual attention, because of the fact that on both occasions one of the handsome NEW-YORK TIMES medals was offered as first prize in the one-mile contest for novices. "Bert" Jacobus won the prize this year, and has since become a "scorcher" of prominence among the riders of this vicinity.

Another prominent rider in the club is Paul Grosch, who has a state reputation. Other members of the club have won decorations at home and at distant meets, and in the century runs of this vicinity it always pulls through about the largest average number of survivors. During the Winter the club's smokers and receptions are among the most enjoyable events of the town; and in the New-Jersey Division of the League of American Wheelmen, and in the Associated Cycling Clubs of New-Jersey, it is well represented among the officers and on important committees. The Montclair Wheelmen, as an organization, is known all over the State.

UTICA'S NEW CYCLE PATH.

Will Be Twenty-five Miles Long When Completed.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 22.—The cyclists of this city and suburban towns have engaged in the work of constructing a cinder path that is designed to be about twenty-five miles in length. To accomplish the object an organization has been formed, known as the Oneida County Wheelway League. It has for officers prominent business and professional men, and about $400 was subscribed for the work on the evening the league was formed.

The plan is to construct a cinder path from the south line of the city along what was originally the old Seneca Turnpike, through the towns of New-Hartford and Kirkland for a distance of nearly ten miles. The route then branches to the north and passes down the beautiful Sanquoit Valley to the village of Oriskany. Thence it runs to this city along the Mohawk Valley. No less than a half dozen pleasant suburban towns are reached by the belt, including the village of Clinton, the location of Hamilton College. About ten miles of the path will be constructed this year, and the remainder in the Spring.

The old Seneca Turnpike was laid out 100 feet wide from Albany to Buffalo by the State, and the owners of real estate along that road hold deeds to the road, fence only. Other highways are narrower, and the property owners hold deeds "to the centre of the highway." It has been held by several attorneys that by obtaining the consent of the Highway Commissioner and the town authorities the league can construct and control the path along the State road, but on other roads additional legislation is needed. This will be sought by the Oneida County League when the Legislature meets.

The first two miles of the path will be finished by the middle of next week, and the ten miles on the State road by the 15th of October. It is expected the cost will not be far from $125 per mile. A census of riders is now being taken and popular subscriptions of $1 from each rider are rapidly pouring in.

Asbury Park Wheelmen's Century.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Sept. 22.—The Asbury Park Wheelmen are arranging for their semi-annual century run to Trenton on Tuesday. Over 100 cyclers will participate, and the first half of the run will be completed on the track of the Inter-State Fair Grounds. The route will take in Eatontown, Freehold, Hightstown, Hamilton Square, and Trenton. The start will be made from the clubhouse at 5 A. M., and the fair grounds will be reached at 10:20 A. M. The wheelmen will spend four hours at the fair, starting for home at 2:30 P. M. The contestants will have until midnight to complete the run.

The pacemakers will be President Alfred C. Atkins, Harry W. Martin, Walter Clayton, Capt. A. D. McCabe, Charles H. Mattnews, Elvin C. Burtis, Horace Allen, Dr. Wert, and Joseph Limber Cliver. The schedule of the trip is:

Miles.		Arrive. A. M.	Leave. A. M.
	Asbury Park.....(check)	....	5:00
21	—Freehold .....(check)	7:00	7:30
	BREAKFAST.		
14	—Hightstown .....(check)	9:00	9:10
9	—Hamilton Square.....(check)	10:00	10:20
4	—Fair Grounds.....(check)	11:00	....
4	—Parade on track.		
	ENTRANCE FREE.		
52	DINNER.	P. M.	P. M.
	Fair Grounds.....	....	2:30
4	—Hamilton Square.....(check)	3:00	3:05
9	—Hightstown .....(check)	4:00	4:10
14	—Freehold .....(check)	5:40	6:15
	SUPPER.		
13	—Eatontown .....(check)	7:35	7:40
8	—Asbury Park.....(check)	8:30	....
100	FULL MOON.		

A Convention of Military Wheelmen.

The United States Military Wheelmen will hold their first annual convention at the Broadway Central Hotel on Oct. 15, at 10:30 A. M. Addresses will be made by well-known officers of both the regular and volunteer services, and several papers will be read by specialists. The following topics will be discussed: "Proper Weight of Military Bicycle," "Proper Arms for Cyclists," "What Weight of Clothing Should be Carried?" "Should Cyclists Study Topography, and How?" "Should the Gun be on the Machine or on the Man?" "Should the Military Machine Have a Brake?" "Should Each Company Have a Machinist?" and twenty others. The committee invites all officers and soldiers and ex-officers and ex-soldiers of the regular or volunteer armies of the United States or of the National Guard of the various States who are wheelmen to attend this convention. It also cordially invites all ex-officers and ex-soldiers of the Confederate Army who are wheelmen to attend.

Another Race for Banker.

PARIS, Sept. 22.—George Banker, the American bicyclist, won the Prix Mirecourt at the Velodrome du Seine to-day. The distance was two kilometers. Antony was second, and Gouglotz third.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—"Charley" Earl, the Kings County flier, placed another road record to his credit on Saturday in the annual ten-mile handicap for members of the Kings County Wheelmen. Earl was the only scratch man in the race and he finished last. His time, however, was 26:00 1-5, which is nearly a minute and a half faster than the best previous time made in this State. The handicap was decided on the Merrick road and was won by G. G. Relyea, (8:30,) who finished second in 26:11 3-5. Otto Roehr and C. M. Hendrickson, who finished first and third, respectively, were disqualified for accepting pace.

—The fifteen-mile handicap road race of the Columbian Cycle Club of Chicopee, Mass., was successfully run in that city on Saturday afternoon, with sixty-seven contestants. Fifteen miles of nearly level road in prime condition, from Chicopee nearly to Springfield, back to Holyoke, and then back to the starting point, was the course which the winner of the time prize, A. Alexander of Hartford, covered in 39:27. A. M. Shepard of Meriden, Conn., won the second time prize, his time being 39:55 2-5. The first man in was J. P. Lambert of Holyoke, a four-minute man, his time being 40:46.

—The clear skies of yesterday proved very alluring to the wheelmen. They seemed to be everywhere, especially in the good roads districts. On the Coney Island cycle path there was a procession all day long, and accidents were of frequent occurrence. This state of affairs calls to mind the fact that a return path is needed very much. The traffic down this route to the sea has grown surprisingly, and there is no longer sufficient room for really safe cycling on Sundays.

—The fast road racers of Bergen County, N. J., will have an opportunity to win some handsome and desirable prizes on Oct. 12. On that date, over the Garfield-Ridgewood course, a twenty-five-mile handicap race will be held, and in it is expected to be seen a big field of riders.

—The Long Island City Wheelmen will hold their first annual ten-mile handicap road race on Saturday afternoon, Oct. 5, over the Jackson Avenue course at Woodside. The race will be open to club members and residents of Long Island City and Greenpoint.

—It is said of the King of Belgium that he is such an enthusiastic wheelman that he has issued an edict to the effect that the new postage stamps shall be adorned with portraits of Houben and Protin.

—On next Saturday a five-mile club handicap and a series of sprint races will be run on the Bayside course. Bofinger will try to break his own unpaced record of 12:50 for this course.

—Sterling Elliott's latest scheme is to have the railroads carry League members' wheels free, a membership card being the "open sesame" securing this privilege.

PRINCETON'S FOOTBALL OUTLOOK.

The Team Will Probably Be Very Strong Behind the Line.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 22.—The football situation at Princton is becoming more promising with each practice. Nearly all the old men expected to return are now back, and were on the field yesterday. Gayley, the big guard, who put up a good game against Wheeler on the scrub team last season, has returned to the university. His presence gives Capt. Lea a strong trio in the centre, with Riggs in the middle, and J. Rhodes as the other guard.

Capt. Lea and Church, '97, will play the tackles on the first line-up, and of a dozen good aspirants for the ends, Johnston, '96; Cochrane, '98; Smith, '97, and Smith, '99, seem to be the favorites. This line will not be as strong as last year's rushers by a large margin, but back of the line there is a crowd of good men to choose from.

Of the fifty men trying for the team, at least half that number are candidates for the rear positions. At present Tucker and Baird seem the favorites of the new men for quarter back, and Smith, '97, and Turner '96, are regarded as possibilities for the place. Northrop, '99; Luter, '98; Rosengarten, '97; Poe, '97; Fulton, '98; Kelly, '98; Reiter, '98, and Armstrong, '98, are all showing up well for the other back positions.

The scrub will be formed early next week, and regular line-up practice will then begin. The 'Varsity gridiron has been newly laid out for the line-up. The training table will begin the first Wednesday in October.

In speaking of the conflict between the different rules adopted by the leading teams for this season, President Millbanks says: "Little difficulty will be experienced by our team on account of the rules to be played under by Yale and Princeton being different from those adopted by Harvard and Pennsylvania. We have but one important game on our schedule which will cause any trouble on account of the conflict of rules, and that is the game with Cornell, and, of course, Cornell will play under the Yale-Princeton rules in that game.

Yale's Eleven Begin Training.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 22.—Capt. Thorne of the Yale eleven announces that to-morrow morning the most promising of the candidates for the team will go to the regular training table. The candidates who have now arrived are Capt. Thorne, Louis Hinkey, P. Mills, C. S. Morris, A. N. Jerrems, C. Dewitt, Ross Hickok, C. Chadwick, J. O. Rodgers, R. Shepard, Lynde Murray, C. Fincke, D. Bennett, R. H. Eaton, J. Whitcomb, and C. S. Wallace. The training table will be at the regular Yale quarters, at Mrs. Garland's, and eight candidates will be taken to it at the outset.

Capt. Thorne expects ex-Capt. Hinkey to coach the eleven two or three days before the opening game with Trinity next Saturday. W. T. Bull, '89, is also expected next Tuesday to coach the backs in drop kicking.

Football Games for Rutgers.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 22.—The football team of Rutgers College has re-engaged Mr. Reynolds, Captain of last year's Princeton scrub team, as its coach, and he has already begun his duties. The college men think he is the right man in the right place, he having done very well with the material at hand last year, when he held the same position. The dates as at present arranged are: Sept. 28, Lehigh, at Bethlehem, Penn.; Oct. 5, Princeton, at Princeton; Oct. 12, Elizabeth Athletic Club, at Elizabeth; Oct. 19, Roseville Football Association, in this city; Oct. 23, Swarthmore, in this city; Oct. 30, Lafayette, (League game,) at Easton. Besides other teams with whom games will probably be arranged, the University of New-York and the New-Jersey Athletic Club are in view.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
1—Baltimore	81	42	.659
2—Cleveland	83	45	.649
3—Philadelphia	77	48	.616
4—Chicago	70	56	.556
5—Boston	68	56	.548
6—Brooklyn	67	58	.536
7—Pittsburg	66	60	.524
8—New-York	64	60	.516
9—Cincinnati	61	61	.500
10—Washington	39	82	.322
11—St. Louis	37	87	.298
12—Louisville	34	92	.270

Sunday League Games.

AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	—5
Chicago	5	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	..	—8

Base hits—St. Louis, 8; Chicago, 9. Errors—St. Louis, 6; Chicago, 2. Batteries—Breitenstein and Miller and Terry and Donohue. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

AT LOUISVILLE.

Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Louisville	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	..	—5

Base hits—Cincinnati, 5; Louisville, 8. Errors—Cincinnati, 2; Louisville, 2. Batteries—Foreman, Rhines Vaughn, and Kehoe, for Cincinnati, and McCreary and Spies for Louisville. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Entries for the Transylvania.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 22.—Everything is on the jump in trotting circles here, making ready for the big meeting which begins on Oct. 8 and continues ten days. The starters in the five-thousand-dollar Transylvannia have just been announced, and are: Altio, Cephas, Atanio, Rensselaer Wilkes, James L., Baron Rogers, Dolly Wilkes, Linne Bell, Bouncer, Oscar Williams, Iron Bar, Baron Dillon, Lady Wilton, Northerner, Lady Robert, Quechy, Adrit, Belle, The Conqueror, and Jim Wilkes.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

MONDAY, SEPT. 23.

Racing at Gravesend.
Baseball.—Boston vs. Brooklyn, at Eastern Park, 3:45 P. M.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 24.

Racing at Gravesend.
Baseball.—Brooklyn vs. Boston, at Eastern Park.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 25.

Racing at Brighton Beach.
Baseball.—Brooklyn vs. Boston, at Eastern Park.
Bicycle Races at Mineola Fair.

Bicycles.

ROUND WHEELS, SQUARE DEALS
at
MALTBY & ROBLEY'S,
1 Park Pl., and at Academy, 125th St. and 7th Av.
HEADQUARTERS FOR
Keating's Falcons and Crescent Cycles.
Bargains in second-hand wheels from $15.00 up.

THE TINKHAM CYCLE CO.,
306-310 West 59th St. and 20 Warren St., N. Y. City. Brooklyn, Newark, and Newport.

"3 IN 1" COMPOUND FOR BICYCLES.
Positively prevents rust. Cleans entire wheel. Lubricates both chain and bearings. Does not gum or harden. Sold by all dealers.

The Turf.

Brooklyn Jockey Club.
FALL MEETING, 1895.
SIX RACES TO-DAY AT 2:00 P. M.
Special trains via L. I. R. R. direct to Grand Stand from 34th St., E. R., N. Y., at 12:50, 1:10 P. M.
From foot Whitehall St., N. Y., (via Culver route,) direct to Grand Stand, at 11:10, 11:40 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, 1:10, 1:30, 2:10 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Care of Houses.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By a respectable colored woman a house to take charge of for any family who may be going out of the city; or would take full charge of an empty house; best city reference from present employer. 27 Washington Place, between Wooster and Greene Sts.

CARETAKER.—By a competent young woman to take charge of bachelor's apartments, flat, or house; best of reference. J. F., advertisement agency, 554 3d Av.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family; has three years' good city reference. Call, Monday, at 160 East 100th St., Keenan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl; good chambermaid and seamstress; private family; four years' city references; can wait on lady as maid. S. G. L., Box 372 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young girl as chambermaid; thoroughly understands her work; four years' reference from last place. 706 3d Av., second floor, front.

CHAMBERMAID.—WAITRESS.—By two respectable, tidy Swedish girls as chambermaid and waitress, in American family. 216 East 28th St., Nilson.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By a young German girl as first-class chambermaid or waitress; best references. Tany, care Mr. Braun, 404 8th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; in private family; four years' best references. M. D., Box 371 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS, or CHAMbermaid Alone.—By Swedish girl; good reference. Apply at 341 West 77th St., Monday morning.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman in a private family; is a good sewer; four years' reference from last employer. M. B., Box 329 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young woman as chambermaid and waitress in an American family; first-class city reference. Call, Monday, 353 West 41st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable girl; willing to assist with other work; in private family; good reference. Call, Monday, at 513 West 57th St., care of Mrs. Meehan.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an educated American girl as chambermaid; will do plain sewing; generally useful; good references. Marie, 222 West 35th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid, (good sewer,) or as nurse; six years' first-class city references. Call, two days, at 127 East 70th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Scotch Protestant for October; no waiting; would assist with laundry where laundress is kept; good reference; $20 monthly. C. R., Box 70, 1,242 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By German young girl; good waitress; kind to children; city or country; references. 101 West 45th St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—Willing to assist with children. 14 East 57th St., present employer's; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young woman as chambermaid or waitress; city or country; first-class city reference. 127 East 70th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl, lately landed, to do chamberwork and sewing. Call, Monday, at 441 West 48th St., O'Brien's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent young girl to do chamberwork and waiting; best city reference. 14 East 75th St., Monday.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid or waitress; best city reference. 412 West 42d St., care of Welsh.

Companions.

COMPANION.—A young Frenchwoman, morning hours engaged in private school, will teach or chaperon young girls in the afternoon; would exchange services for home; references. Companion, 1,227 Broadway.

Cooks.

COOK.—First-class; by a Frenchwoman; thoroughly understands all kinds of fine family cooking; cook in good style; can get up company dinners; wages, $35 or $40; highest city reference. B. G., 149 West 30th St.

COOK.—By good family cook in private family only; country preferred; fish, soups, meats, game, entrées, and all kinds of creams; wages, $25; agencies please not apply. Mrs. Flanagan, 306 West 39th St., near 8th Av.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two women; one as good cook and baker, the other as good waitress; private family; city reference. A. C., Box 369 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent woman as good cook and baker; private family; would do plain washing if required; city reference; wages, $20. C. S., Box 368 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a French cook; speaks a little English; in small American family; no washing; best references. Geoffroy, 252 West 35th St., second floor; ring twice.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two sisters; one as cook, other as chambermaid and assist with waiting; in private family; best city reference. M., Box 383 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class, competent English woman; understands all branches of cooking; excellent baker; city or country; good references. J. B., Box 380 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—Good; in private family; understands thoroughly breads and soups; can be seen Monday, 10 to 1, at 60 East 78th St., present employer's.

COOK.—By respectable woman as competent family cook; understands her business thoroughly; best city reference. 306 West 41st St., Room 2.

COOK.—By a middle aged Protestant woman as cook and laundress, or do general housework in small family; good city reference. 245 East 28th St.

COOK.—By respectable woman as good cook and do coarse washing; willing and obliging; city or country; good city reference. L. H., 213 East 25th St.

COOK and WASHER.—By a neat Scotch Protestant woman as cook and to do washing; excellent references; city or country; $18 to $20. 850 9th Av.

COOK.—By competent cook or cook and laundress in private family; best city reference. 253 7th Av., between 24th and 25th Sts.; ring middle bell.

COOK.—By a young girl; good plain cook and laundress; three years' city reference; small, private family. 332 East 37th St.

COOK, &c.—By a Hamburg cook, lately landed, as cook or housekeeper; best references. Kruger, 346 East 92d St., third floor.

COOK.—By a competent woman as cook and do coarse washing; best city reference. 228 East 76th St.

COOK.—In institution or boarding house, by competent woman; good city reference. G. M., 145 East 32d St.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook in a private family; daily or monthly; best reference. B., 317 East 56th St.; ring second bell.

COOK.—By an excellent cook in small private family; first-class city reference. 323 West 40th St.; ring Montague's bell.

COOK.—By a competent cook in a private family where a kitchenmaid is kept; best city reference. Call, Monday, at 910 6th Av., third bell.

COOK.—By young woman as good family cook. Can be seen at present employer's, 316 West 76th St.

COOK.—Colored; first-class; private family; city reference; no washing. 131 West 53d St., janitor.

COOK.—By respectable girl as a first-class cook; best reference. Fitzgerald, 406 West 48th St.

COOK.—By good German cook; in nice family; no washing. Mrs. Spankuch, 221 East 88th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a neat, practical woman; superior family cook or excellent laundress or thorough rapid housecleaner; personal city references. Gladston, Box 377 Times, Up Town.

DAY'S WORK.—By a competent woman to work by day, week, or month; first-class laundress, washing, ironing, and cleaning; city reference. Mary Allen, 128 West 50th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a German woman, experienced cleaner, to go out by the day; knows every branch; best city references. A., Box 370 Times, Up Town.

DAY'S WORK.—By a young woman; first-class laundress; three days in the week; in a private family; city reference. D. M., Box 381 Times, Up Town.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to go out by the day to do washing or housecleaning. Mrs. Cahill, 145 West 51st St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—A French dressmaker, having worked in the first-class houses in Paris, lately established, would like to have more work at home or go out by the day; very reasonable prices. 69 West 21st St., second floor.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced; will make at reasonable prices; first-class work; walking dresses, evening costumes, tea gowns, fancy waists; in the latest Parisian style; highest reference. Reynolds, 47 East 28th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker by the day in private families; perfect cutter and fitter; stylish trimmer; best of reference; no objections to going out of the city or to taking work home. McKim, 263 West 40th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By French dressmaker; cut and fit guaranteed; more engagements in private families; $2 a day; supplies imported Parisian models; elegant capes. Louise Gauthier, 1,227 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—Thoroughly competent in all branches of the business; perfect fitter; would go by the day, or take work home. Dressmaker, 8 West 135th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent dressmaker wishes a few more customers at home or out, by the day; terms moderate. Martha Washington Club, 151 West 15th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker and seamstress; by the day; has good city references. Miss Moore, care Mrs. Koch, 160 East 56th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Seal garments remodeled; repaired; latest capes and collarettes; home or day; highest references. Mrs. Greye, 101 West 60th St., near Columbus Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By an artistic dressmaker, late with Altman, engagements by the day; moderate terms; high references. B. X., 106 West 42d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker; will go out by day; terms reasonable. Miss Carroll, 214 East 123d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a French dressmaker; for children's dresses; wishes a few more customers; best references. M. R., 1,325 5th Av.

DRESSMAKER WISHES FEW MORE CUSTOMERS at home; ladies', misses' dresses; terms very reasonable. Miss Bennett, 143 East 52d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Suits made, $8 up, or go out; $1.50 per day. Mrs. McDonald, 320 East 5th St.

DRESSMAKER.—To work out by the day; good cutter and fitter. Brown, 1,301 3d Av.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Capable and thorough dressmaker will give her services very moderately; first-class fitting and choice designing assured; all dresses, waists, and capes made; remodelling done; per week or day; town or country. Select References, 50 East 42d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent French dressmaker by the day in private families; first-class cutting, fitting, and draping; elegant style; experience and ability; best references. French Dressmaker, 262 West 37th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By an Episcopal clergyman's daughter, who is a graduate and thoroughly experienced teacher in history, civil government, natural philosophy, botany, geology, and all other English branches, both elementary and higher; also, drawing, pastel painting, embroidery, and sewing; as governess or nursery governess, visiting or resident, or as teacher in a school; first-class references. Teacher, 45 Lexington Av.

GOVERNESS.—By Swiss lady, diplomée, afternoon engagement as visiting governess; English branches; French, German, music, and drawing; highest references. Geneva, Box 323 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS.—By French Protestant; three years' city references. F. E., Box 325 Times, Up Town.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By North German from Hanover; to one of two children; in a first-class family; city references. P. H., Box 366 Times, Up Town.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By North German lady; 37; to young children; English, French; fine sewer; city or country. Nursery, 1,026 3d Av., advertisement office.

NURSERY GOVERNESS. Speaks French and German correctly; best reference. Mrs. Ernst, 302 East 70th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By a refined and educated lady; best references. Governess, 1,242 Broadway.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—German, music, and English branches. 70 7th Av., second bell.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By French Parisian; Latin, French; schools; families. Ditson's, 867 Broadway; 150 West 35th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Working; Protestant; to take charge of house; city or country; four years' reference. 250 11th St., between 4th and 5th Avs., Brooklyn; ring second bell. Mrs. S.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By an English lady as housekeeper; would take entire charge of large or small household; thoroughly practical; good references. M. G., Box 266 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By an American lady; understands managing hotel and servants. Call, until Oct. 1, Mr. B., 111 West 62d St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a German lady as housekeeper for a widower, with children; fond of children; trustworthy; reference. 324 East 41st St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a good practical managing and working housekeeper; city or country. S., 936 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By highly respectable Canadian as housekeeper or attendant. Miss Agnes, 308 West 19th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a respectable Protestant girl for general housework, or as chambermaid and waitress; city reference. S. G. Henderson, 421 West 45th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl lately landed to do housework and make herself generally useful. Inquire in restaurant, 360 Amsterdam Av.

HOUSEWORK.—By a colored girl to do light housework in a flat; small family; city reference. Janitor, 131 West 53d St.

USEFUL GIRL.—By French-American girl, 18, with knowledge of cooking, to assist in private family; no cards. 427 2d Av.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—Experienced person; competent in all her duties; understands hairdressing and dressmaking; good family seamstress; good packer; accustomed to travel; first-class city references; English Protestant. K., 70 West 30th St., Lee's bell.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French lady's maid; Protestant; speaks English and German; is good seamstress; understands dressmaking; best city references. M. N., 270 West 34th St.

LADY'S MAID.—French; middle-aged; good seamstress, hairdresser, and dress

INSTRUCTION.

City---Young Ladies and Children.

Lenox Institute.

Girls' School, 334 Lenox Av. **Boys' School, 336 Lenox Av.**

Thorough Preparation for Business, Professional, and Scientific Schools, and all leading Colleges. Also Kindergarten, Primary, and Grammar Classes. Scholars from 4 to 20 years of age. Gentlemen Teachers only. Perfect organization. English the language of the school. German and French thoroughly taught and spoken. Two Gymnasiums, Laboratory, Painting, Drawing. A lady teaches Needlework. No Extras. A few boarding scholars received in Principal's family. One of our pupils entered Columbia College, third in rank, without conditions. Graduates from Public Schools can complete their education here. We occupy our own buildings, which have sanitary appointments. Broadway, Columbus, and Lexington Av. cars pass the doors. 8th year begins Sept. 17. Applications received daily. For circular address ANDREW ZERBAN, Prin. RESIDENCE, 334 Lenox Av., near 127th St.

Miss Peebles and Miss Thompson's

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 30, 32, 34 EAST 57th STREET. REOPENS OCT. 3d.

Primary, Preparatory and Collegiate Departments. Classes for special work in Psychology, History and Literature will begin on Monday, November 4th.

Heidenfeld Institute.

Day School and kindergarten, 823 Lexington Av., N. E. corner 63d St. English branches taught by experienced American teachers. German and French specialties. Instruction in drawing, painting, and music. Preparation for college. 32d year begins Sept. 24.

The Misses Grinnell's

DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

16th Year. 22 E. 54th Street.

Primary, Academic, and College-Preparatory Departments, Oct. 3. Kindergarten, Oct. 14.

Mrs. Helburn's Classes

for children from 6 to 12. Primary and intermediate grades. Fourth year begins October 7th. Circulars on application. Personal interviews after September 21st, 35 West 90th St.

Miss Mary Harriott Norris.

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Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR $3,345,589.70 BONDS AND STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

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Executors, Administrators, Guardians, and others holding trust funds are authorized by law to invest in said bonds and stock.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Comptroller of the City of New-York, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, until Tuesday, the 24th day of September, 1895, at 2 o'clock P. M. for the whole or a part of the following described coupon or registered bonds or stock of the City of New-York, to wit:

$500,000.00	Consolidated Stock for Repaving Streets and Avenues, payable November 1st, 1920.
250,000.00	Consolidated Stock for Construction of West Wing of the American Museum of Natural History, payable November 1st, 1920.
201,181.32	Consolidated Stock for the Jerome Avenue approach to the Bridge over the Harlem River at 155th Street, payable November 1st, 1920.
100,000.00	Consolidated Stock for Repaving Avenue A, payable November 1st, 1920.
640,000.00	Consolidated Stock for the Washington Bridge Park, payable November 1st, 1920.
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100,000.00	Consolidated Stock for Construction of Mulberry Bend Park, payable November 1st, 1920.
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195,000.00	Consolidated Stock for Improvement and Completion of Cathedral Parkway, payable November 1st, 1914.
183,198.89	Consolidated Stock, School House Bonds, payable November 1st, 1914.
84,959.84	Consolidated Stock, Sanitary Improvement School House Bonds, payable November 1st, 1914.
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500,000.00	Consolidated Stock, Dock Bonds, payable November 1st, 1925.
250,000.00	Consolidated Stock, Water Main Stock, payable November 1st, 1914.

The proposals should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Bonds of the Corporation of the City of New-York," and each proposal should also be inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller of the City of New-York.

ASHBEL P. FITCH, Comptroller.

City of New-York, Finance Department, Comptroller's Office, September 13th, 1895.

PROPOSALS FOR GUN FORGINGS.—Navy Department, Washington, September 9, 1895.—The attention of all steel manufacturers of the United States is hereby invited to the requirements of the Navy Department for gun forgings for the batteries of vessels for the Navy. This advertisement invites all domestic manufacturers of steel to specify, in competition with each other, upon what terms they will engage to produce the gun forgings herein mentioned and no bids will be considered except such as engage to produce within the United States, of domestic material, the gun steel mentioned in this advertisement, nor will any bid be accepted unless accompanied by evidence satisfactory to the Department that the bidder is in possession of a plant adequate for its fulfillment. Bids are hereby invited for furnishing the Department the following material: Twenty-seven sets of rough-bored and turned forgings for 4-inch breech-loading rifles; thirteen sets of rough-bored and turned forgings for 5-inch breech-loading rifles. For forms of proposal, information concerning shapes and weights of the gun forgings, the specifications governing the manufacture and the test for acceptance of the same, and for all other particulars, apply to the Chief of Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, Washington, D. C. Proposals must be in duplicate, sealed, and addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., the envelopes indorsed "Proposals for gun forgings." They will be received at the Navy Department until 12 o'clock M. on the 3d day of October, 1895, at which hour the opening of the bids will take place. Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check, payable to the order of the Secretary of the Navy, for an amount equal to five per cent. of the bid. The check received from the successful bidder will be returned to him on entering into a formal contract for the due performance of the work and giving bond for the same, with security to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Navy, in a penal sum equal to fifteen per cent. of the amount of his bid; but in case he shall fail to enter into such contract and to give such bond within thirty days after notice of the acceptance of his proposal, the check accompanying such proposal shall become the property of the United States. All checks accompanying proposals which are not accepted will be returned immediately after the award shall have been made. The right is reserved to waive defects in the form of, and to reject any or all bids. Ten per cent. will be retained from payments under the contract until completion thereof and compliance with the specifications. Preference for early deliveries and completion of the contract (date of which must be stated in the proposal) will be given, a penalty to be imposed for failure to complete deliveries within the time specified in the contract. H. A. HERBERT, Secretary.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway. 32d Street. Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NEW-York Navy Yard, September 14, 1895.—Sealed proposals indorsed "Proposals for supplies for the New-York Navy Yard, to be opened October 1, 1895," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, OCTOBER 1, 1895, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New-York Navy Yard, a quantity of corned beef, roast beef, ham, mutton, roofing tin, window frames, and steel roof trusses. The articles must conform to the navy standard, and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the navy pay office, New-York. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. The bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 905½ E. MAIN St., Richmond, Va., September 16, 1895.—Sealed proposals for deepening and widening channel at James River, Va., and for construction and revetment of dikes and wing dams, will be received here until noon of October 12, 1895, and then opened. For information apply to Mr. H. D. Whitcomb, at above office. PETER C. HAINS, Colonel Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.

Legal Sales.

GEORGIA, BIBB COUNTY.—Under and by virtue of the decree rendered in the Superior Court of said County of Bibb in the case of J. S. McTIGHE & CO. et al. against the MACON CONSTRUCTION CO. et al. on the intervention of the New-York Security & Trust Company for the bondholders foreclosing mortgage against the Macon & Birmingham Railroad Company, on the 17th day of November, 1893, and supplemental decrees rendered on the 17th day of November, 1894, the 5th day of January, 1895, and the 29th day of April, 1895, and August 29th, 1895, the undersigned, as Special Commissioner, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, in front of the Court House door in said County of Bibb, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. on the first Tuesday in November, 1895, (said sale will commence at 10 o'clock A. M.) the following property of said Macon & Birmingham Railroad Company, to wit:

All the property and franchises of the said Macon & Birmingham Railroad Company, the same being a standard gauge railroad constructed and in actual operation from Sofkee, in said County of Bibb, to the City of La Grange, in the County of Troupe, in said State of Georgia, and being ninety-seven and two-tenths miles in length; and thence projected from said City of La Grange to the Alabama line, and thence to the City of Birmingham, in the State of Alabama, together with all the equipment, side tracks, stations, and any and all other rights, privileges, and appurtenances therof, as set out in said decrees, reference to which is hereby made, according to the terms of said decrees, for further particulars, both as to the property to be sold and the terms of the sale; said property will be sold as an entirety and for cash. The successful bidder will be required to pay $25,000 cash within one hour after said property is knocked down to him, and $75,000 in cash within twenty-four hours after confirmation of said sale; the balance of the purchase price must be paid in sixty days from date of confirmation either in cash or outstanding bonds and overdue coupons of said railroad company.

The rolling stock purchased from the United States Rolling Stock Company by the said Macon & Birmingham Railroad Company, and being about 490 freight cars in number, will be sold at the same time, and along with the Macon & Birmingham R. R. for cash, and to be paid on the confirmation of said sale, which amount of cash is estimated to be about $168,459.21, and will be in addition to any amount of cash heretofore referred to according to the provisions of said decrees, specially covering the sale of said rolling stock, reference to which is hereby made; in the event of the United States Car Company (successors to the United States Rolling Stock Company) or any holder or assignee of the lease warrants decreed to be paid should become the purchaser of the property sold, then the said purchaser may tender the said lease warrants to the Commissioner in lieu of the cash required in said decree for the payment of said lease warrants and interest. Said sale is made subject to confirmation by the court.

For further particulars regarding the property to be sold and the terms of sale, all persons are referred to the original decrees now on file in the Clerk's office of the Superior Court of Bibb County, Macon, Ga. Copies of these decrees may be found at the offices of the New-York Security & Trust Co., 46 Wall St., and of Hornblower, Byrne & Taylor, 45 William Street, New-York.

ISAAC HARDEMAN, Special Commissioner.

s23-1aw6wM&n5

RECEIVER'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as receivers of the EAST RIVER SILK COMPANY, will sell at public auction at the factory of the said company at Astoria, Queens County, on the 8TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M., by JOHN C. WILMERDING, Auctioneer, all the right, title, and interest which said East River Silk Company had on the 18th day of June, 1895, and which the undersigned now have as such receivers, in and to the following property: All the looms, machinery, tools, fixtures, and other property at the factory of said company, together with the good-will and business of the company, as heretofore conducted. Terms cash. Catalogues may be had on application at the factory, or at the office of attorneys for the receivers.—Dated New-York, September 23rd, 1895.

ROBERT S. GREEN, THOMAS D. DAY, Jr., Receivers.

BURRILL, ZABRISKIE & BURRILL, Attorneys for Receivers, 21 Broad Street, New-York.

Boarders Wanted.

1.—SECOND FLOOR SUNNY SUITE; PRIVATE bath; back parlor and hall rooms; with board; references. 24 West 50th St.

1.—PRIVATE FAMILY OFFERS SUITE OF rooms, with board; references exchanged. 38 West 70th St.

17th ST., 116 EAST.—Two large front rooms; parlor dining room; superior table; families; gentlemen; references.

24 EAST 16th ST., CORNER.—Delightful suites of entire floor; private baths; steam heated; excellent cuisine.

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41st ST., 43 EAST.—Double and single rooms; location and board excellent; table board; moderate rate; reference.

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47th ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Choice rooms, en suite or singly; parlor dining room; reference.

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1.—BIJOU SINGLE ROOM, BATH, &c., IN bachelor apartment house; fully furnished; paintings, Turkish rugs, &c.; near 33d and 5th Av.; terms, $10 per week, with attendance; breakfast served; reference. Address PRIVATE APARTMENT, Box 374 Times Up Town.

3 EAST 47th ST., OPPOSITE WINDSOR.—Newly, elegantly furnished suites, square and single rooms; private porcelain baths; only gentlemen; breakfast and valet attendance; references.

19 WEST 46th ST.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen, in private family.

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55th ST., WEST, NEAR 5th AV.—Second floor; large square sunny room; three windows; bathroom adjoining; fully furnished; steam heat; one or two gentlemen; $16 weekly; reference required. Address PRIVATE FAMILY, 1,242 Broadway.

206 WEST 44th ST.—Handsomely furnished rooms to rent, without board, in private family. References.

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33d ST., 30 EAST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, en suite, with private bath, or separate; exceptional location; private house; references.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED ROOMS; extra large, with light, heat, closets, hot and cold water, bath; office hours for physician; references. 32 West 24th St.

FRONT ALCOVE ROOM.—Nicely furnished, with private family; references; vicinity Madison Square. Address B., 1,227 Broadway.

HANDSOME FLOOR OR SINGLE; OWNER'S private residence; 77 East 55th; newly furnished; reasonable terms; reference required.

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Tickets for Switchback can only be purchased on Special train for 50 cents extra.

Tickets on sale at 235, 261, 273, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 156 East 125th St., 127 Bowery, and foot of Cortlandt or Desbrosses St., New-York; 4 Court St., 344 and 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex, foot of Fulton St., Brooklyn.

For full particulars and accommodations for parties apply at 235 Broadway.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Leave Foot 34th St., E. R., N. Y.

Daily, except Sundays, 5:30, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 1:10, 2:10, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:00, 7:10, 8:00, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:40, 6:10, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M. Round trip, 40 cents.

Leave Brooklyn Bridge

Terminus 5th Av. Elevated, Brooklyn. Hourly from 8:03 A. M. to 10:03 P. M. Round trip, 35 cents.

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DAILY EXCURSION, (EXCEPT SUNDAYS,) BY DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY." From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M. " New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 " " New-York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 " Returning, due in New-York 5:30 P. M. MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

Pianos.

EMERSON PIANOS TO RENT AND FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS. 92 5TH AV., NEAR 14TH ST.

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EVERY NIGHT AT 8. Mrs. Potter as Marie Antoinette. Mrs. Potter as Olivia. Mr. Bellew as Cardinal Rohan, and Mr. William Redmond, Mr. Ward, Mr. St. Maur, Miss Haswell, Miss Hosford, &c.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts On HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE STEAMERS. Selections from this week's programme. OVERTURE, "Rosamond".....Schubert SELECTION, "Spring Song".....Mendelssohn CAPRICE, "Ring the Bells".....Beyer MORCEAU, "Ariel".....Bach FANTASIE, "The Elves".....Raynor FINALE, "The Directorate".....Sousa The most exquisite time of year to enjoy the picturesque Hudson. Restaurant open all day. SEE EXCURSION ADVERTISEMENT.

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THEATRE, B'way, cor. 38th St. Eevenings, 8:30 to 10:45. Matinée Saturday, 2 to 4:30. FRANCIS WILSON. 3d week Sullivan and Burnaud's comic opera, THE CHIEFTAIN.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Eve. 8. Mat. Sat. 2. 4th Week of The Big Success. Great Cast. Chorus of Fifty. PRINCESS BONNIE.

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PLEASURE PALACE. 58th St., Bet. Lex. & 3d Ave. Vaudeville, 1:30 to Midnight. George Lockhart's Comic Elephants. Richard Golden, Billie Barlow; 40 others.

PASTOR'S. MATINEE TO-DAY. Harry Morris Extravaganza Company. Living Pictures. Girl Bachelor's Club. Burlesque. Too Much Trilby.

5TH AVE. THEATRE. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2. H. C. MINER.....Proprietor and Manager MR. NAT. C. GOODWIN in A GILDED FOOL.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE B'way & 35th St. Last week Whitney Opera Co. Eve. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2. Thurs., Sept. 26, Souvenir Night, 250th Performance. ROB ROY Next Week, Mr. Walker Whiteside.

HOYT'S THEATRE. 24th St., near B'way. First Time. TO-NIGHT. THE GAY PARISIANS Evenings, 8:30. Saturday Matinee at 2:15.

STANDARD THEATRE. J. M. HILL.....Mgr. Eve. at 8:15. Mat. Sat'y, 2:15. THE CAPITOL. A Drama in 4 acts, by Augustus Thomas.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. The Sporting Duchess. MATS. WED. AND SAT., 2. EVE., 8.

PALMER'S! Della Fox.

FOURTH WEEK and continued success of FLEUR-DE-LIS. Evenings, 8:15. Carriages at 11. Matinée Saturday.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. Mat. Wed. & Sat. SEE THAT CAKE WALK! NATE SALSBURY'S BLACK AMERICA! EVENING AT 8. 300—DARKIES.—300

GARDEN THEATRE. Mr. A. M. Palmer, Sole Manager. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Evenings at 8:15. 24th Week Du Maurier's Trilby. Dramatized by Paul M. Potter.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. MAT. SAT.

NEW SERIES LIVING PICTURES. CLARA WELAND. VAIDIS SISTERS. Sam Lockhart's Trained Elephants.

AMERICAN THEATRE. Matinée Saturday. Res'v'd Seats. Orchestra Circle and Balcony, 50c. "It is the best melodrama ever seen on the boards in this city."—Advertiser THE GREAT DIAMOND ROBBERY.

14TH STREET THEATRE. Near 6th Av. Prices 25c. to $1.00. LAST WEEK OF CLARA MORRIS To-night and Tues., ARTICLE 47. Next week—Chauncey Olcott in The Irish Artist.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St. MR. JOHN DREW. THAT IMPRUDENT YOUNG COUPLE. Evenings, 8:15. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday.

BIJOU. Ev'gs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. MAY IRWIN IN THE WIDOW JONES. Three straight hours of fun. A big hit.

LYCEUM 4th Av. and 23d St.....At 8 DAN'L FROHMAN.....Manager Matinees Thursday and Sat. at 2. Prologue begins 8 sharp. First act begins 8:30. E. H. SOTHERN in THE PRISONER OF ZENDA.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2. MARIE WAINWRIGHT In Sheridan Knowles's best comedy, THE LOVE CHASE.

GARRICK. E. M. and JOSEPH HOLLAND in A MAN WITH A PAST. Tues., Sept. 24th, 1st production of a new play, A Social Highwayman.

EDEN MUSEE. World in Wax and Grand Concerts.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Mats. Wed. & Sat. SOWING THE WIND.

HOTELS.

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COR. FIFTH AV. AND FIFTEENTH ST. European Plan.

Select and quiet. Centrally located. Easy of access. Convenient to all cars. Superior restaurant at moderate prices. Best possible service in every department. Rooms, $1.50; suites, $3.00 per day and upward. SPECIAL RATES FOR THE SEASON OR YEAR SYLVESTER J. O'SULLIVAN, Proprietor.

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THE SEVILLIA, 117 WEST 58th ST. A few apartments may be secured from Oct. 1. Can be seen from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M. Rentals by the year only.

HOTEL ST. ANDREW,

72D ST. AND GRAND BOULEVARD, N. Y.

NOW READY FOR INSPECTION, WILL OPEN SEPT. 25.

A delightful city hotel residence for families. Thoroughly fire-proof, built in the latest, most approved style. CENTRALLY SITUATED IN THE MIDST OF THE GREAT PARKS. 72d Street being a Parkway connecting Central and Riverside Parks. In touch with all parts of the city by means of the elevated, cable, and eight other lines. The CUISINE AND SERVICE OF THE HIGHEST CHARACTER. Rooms, single or en suite. Address DAVIS & FOSTER, Managers.

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American and European Plans.

Hotel absolutely fire-proof. All appointments perfect. Apartments furnished or unfurnished. Location convenient to Broadway Cable, Boulevard, 6th, 8th, 9th, and 10th Av. car lines, and 6th and 9th Av. elevated railroads. A. EUGENE KIRBY, Proprietor.

THE SHERWOOD,

5TH AV. AND 44TH ST., WILL BE READY FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS ON SEPT. 25TH. ELEGANT SUITES OF ROOMS BY THE DAY OR WEEK; AMERICAN PLAN. GEORGE MURRAY.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway. 32d Street. Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

FRANK N. BELL INJURED

Says He Was Run Down by an Unknown Bicyclist.

C. H. Cutler of the Everett House and Dr. Hastings of Great Jones Street, while riding in a Columbus Avenue car bound down town early yesterday morning noticed a fellow-passenger who seemed to be suffering intense pain. He said he was Frank N. Bell, President of the Bell Electric Company of 123 Liberty Street, and that while he was crossing the Boulevard at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street he was knocked down by a bicilclist, who then rode off as fast as he could, without even looking behind him. He asked the first policeman who came along to help him, but the policeman told him that he was drunk. He managed to drag himself along until he reached the place where he boarded the car.

Mr. Bell then fainted away, and the conductor, thinking he had died, wanted to have the body put off, but Dr. Hastings saw the man was still alive, and insisted that he should be taken to Roosevelt Hospital. When the car reached Fifty-ninth Street Mr. Bell was taken out and carried to Roosevelt Hospital.

Mr. Bell later in the day gave his name to the hospital authorities as Frank M. Bell, electrician, 111 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street. The physicians said the hospital Superintendent, did not find any evidences of injuries, but the man had recurrent attacks of intestinal trouble, and apparently was suffering from colic. The man was not intoxicated when brought in. When he was asked about being run over by a bicyclist he said it was so. Mr. Bell's condition was not serious, and he was put into the medical ward.

BURIAL OF THE CHAMPION TRAMP

The Career of John Lowry, Who Never Did a Day's Work in His Life.

OXFORD, Penn., Sept. 22.—John Lowry, one of the most eccentric characters of Pennsylvania, was buried from the residence of his sister in Oxford yesterday afternoon. He was eighty-one years old, and had never done a day's work in his life. When eleven years of age, he left his home in Oxford and disappeared through a cornfield surrounding the house. He never returned home, and for seventy years he tramped from farm to farm, the inmates of the households giving him his meals.

Lowry became known to the majority of citizens of Southern Chester and Lancaster Counties, Penn., and Northern Cecil County, Md. He was a familiar figure at public open-air meetings, and his excellent memory enabled him to address almost every man by his right name. He was opposed to work, and whenever a farmer asked him to do a little job, Lowry quit the place at once, and remained away for months.

Lowry walked to Washington a few days before James K. Polk's inauguration, and claimed relationship with him. Polk presented Lowry with a handsome silver-headed cane, which he carried for years. Lowry died within a stone's throw of the spot where he was born.

CHARLES P. CUSHING ARRESTED

His Brother Charges Him with Having Forged His Name to Checks.

Charles P. Cushing, a clerk, twenty-one years old, was arrested in Detroit yesterday by the Detroit police at the request of Acting Capt. O'Brien of the Central Office, and according to a telegram received at Police Headquarters last night will return to New-York without requisition papers to answer a charge of forgery which has been preferred against him by his brother, Thomas P. Cushing of 322 West Forty-second Street.

Thomas P. Cushing is a traveler for

WILL MR. WORTH CONSENT

Speculation as to Mayor Schieren's Chance of Renomination.

HE MIGHT OBTAIN IT BY A DEAL

Republicans Believe Worth Would Change His Mind if the Mayor Would Make Suitable Overtures in Writing.

"Will Charles A. Schieren be renominated by the Republicans of Brooklyn for Mayor?"

This is the question that many independent Republicans and Republican partisans in politics are asking.

"Will Jacob Worth allow Mayor Schieren to be renominated?"

Ex-Senator Worth is Thomas C. Platt's leader in Brooklyn. It is known that Mr. Platt has no very great regard for Mr. Schieren, and as the Mayor did all in his power to defeat Mr. Worth's scheme to be appointed the single-headed Commissioner of the Charities Department, Mr. Worth is said not to favor Mr. Schieren. He does not say so openly. He is too shrewd a politician for that.

Mr. Worth, however, has some followers who are pronounced in their antagonism to Mayor Schieren. These men are Sheriff Buttling, who declares that Mayor Schieren never keeps his word, politically; Robert Sharkey, County Clerk Saffen, Controller Palmer, Michael J. Dady, W. H. A. Cadmus, Alderman William Leaycraft, Senator Owens, Quarantine Commissioner Frederick A. Schroeder, Alderman Clark, John Deubert, President of the Long Island State Hospital; Congressman Israel Fischer, and Alderman Haubert.

Mr. Worth, as he was reported in THE NEW-YORK TIMES a few days ago, believes Mayor Schieren would make a weak candidate, especially as the last trolley strike is still fresh in local history.

Mr. Worth is also of the opinion, it is said, that the labor vote, which amounts to something in Brooklyn, would be opposed to him for the sole reason of his having called out the National Guard to protect the railroads.

"But," said a Republican politician to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday, "Mr. Worth is a good politician. He knows how the wind is blowing, and he believes it is always best to be on the winning side.

"If he finds that Mayor Schieren is a candidate—and the Mayor has said he is not—and that he can show strength, then Mr. Worth may see to it that he gets the nomination.

"But you can rely upon it that Mr. Worth and his friends, having learned a lesson during the past two years, will not aid Mr. Schieren unless Mr. Schieren is willing to make overtures to him, and as Mr. Schieren is known to be very dilatory in keeping political promises, these overtures will have to be in writing.

"That is the only way that Mr. Schieren can get the nomination. The partisan Republican politicians of Brooklyn do not want Schieren. They prefer Fire Commissioner Wurster or William C. Bryant, both of whom have great strength, especially in the Eastern District.

"Now, if Scheiren gets the renomination, you can rest assured it is because he has entered into a compact with 'Jake' Worth.

"Of course the Police and Fire Departments will do all in their power to aid the renomination of Schieren, but without Worth their efforts will prove futile."

Mayor Schieren has twice said he was not a candidate. He declared he had paid such strict attention to public affairs that his private business had suffered.

A local paper of Brooklyn, in a three-column editorial, calls on the Mayor to reconsider his action and to come out as a candidate.

Mayor Schieren has been out of town for a month. It was expected that he would be home to-day, but as he is not very well he may not return until Tuesday.

As soon as he returns he will be asked to state positively whether he is a candidate, and the politicians say he cannot quibble about the matter. He must either come out flat-footed as a candidate or get out of the race.

MOMENTOUS QUESTION SETTLED

Hereafter It Will Be Obligatory To Hold Up the Right Hand When Swearing Allegiance to the Labor Union.

After the semi-annual elections of the Central Labor Union the delegates take a pledge of allegiance, and while taking it stand and hold up their right hands.

While Chairman Wolders was administering the pledge yesterday one of the delegates called attention to the fact that Delegate McGill of the plasterers was not holding up his hand.

The proceedings were stopped and McGill was asked to hold up his hand, but he declined, with the remark that he did not believe in mummery, and that his word was as good with his hands down as it was with one or both up.

"But his action is discourteous, if nothing else," remarked another delegate, and a third delegate moved that the other delegates take the pledge and that McGill take his later.

Delegate McGill claimed that there was nothing in the constitution of the Central Labor Union to make him hold up his hand.

Chairman Wolders ruled that it was a question of personal liberty, and that McGill need not hold up his hand if he did not want to.

This ruling, however, was appealed from. The Chair was not sustained, and the debate went on. Delegate Lloyd argued that liberty did not mean license. It had become the custom in the Central Labor Union to hold up the hand when taking the pledge, and that was as much law as taking off a hat when coming in. One delegate might knock down another and claim that he was in a free country.

The meeting decided that hereafter delegates should stand and lift up their right hands when taking the pledge.

CALLED SOAP BUSINESS A SWINDLE

Ex-Dog Catcher Parbell Wrote Two Notes and Killed Himself.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Sept. 22.—Jacob Parbell, formerly official dog catcher of this city, committed suicide to-day by shooting himself through the head. Parbell lived with his wife and five children, and his mother, at 1,184 Van Alst Avenue.

He was observed to be busy writing letters early in the day, and after the shooting three missives were found in his room. The letters were written in German, and one was addressed to Eliza Wagner of 1,428 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn.

The letter stated that the writer had been engaged in the soap business, but it was a swindle, and he was tired of it. The letter also said that Parbell intended to go to Winfield, L. I., to look for work, and if he failed to secure employment he did not know what he should do, as he was about ready to give up.

Another letter was addressed to a person named Uster, and was a request that Eliza should not be allowed to see his body after his death. The suicide was forty years old.

A SWIMMER ALMOST DROWNED

Drawn to the Deck of a Ferryboat Completely Exhausted.

Eugene Raymann, twenty years old, a printer, came near losing his life yesterday by swimming too far and remaining in the water too long.

With his friend, Frank Roth of 69 First Avenue, Raymann went to Jersey City to swim in the North River. He swam over a quarter of a mile, became exhausted, was rescued with much difficulty, was put aboard a Communipaw ferryboat, and brought to the foot of Liberty Street.

His life was saved by his tying a rope around his body, with which he was pulled out of the water.

As the boat reached the slip Raymann became unconscious, and an ambulance call was sent in to Hudson Street Hospital. Surgeon Kenerson responded, and succeeded in resuscitating Raymann, whom he took to the hospital, where it was stated that he was suffering from physicial exhaustion.

THE SOCIETY WORLD.

—Norman De Whitehouse, who sailed for Europe last week, will remain abroad until January, when he will return home in time for the midwinter festivities. While abroad Mr. De Whitehouse will visit Paris, Switzerland, and England, and will be the guest of Sir Edward Hulse at Braemore House, Salisbury, and later will visit Sir and Lady Tucha Warner, at Hinghams, Essex.

—The dinner dances organized by Mrs. Ogden Mills and Mrs. Bradley Martin some four years ago, and which have been kept up every Winter since, will this season be continued by Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. W. Seward Webb, Mrs. Frederick Bronson, Mrs. August Belmont, and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane.

—Mr. and Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer of Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street will remain at their Newport villa, on Bellevue Avenue, until late in the Fall. After leaving Newport, the Havemeyers will go to their country seat at Mahwah, N. J., where they will remain until after the Christmas holidays.

—Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, who have been spending the Spring and Summer abroad, are expected to return to this country early next month, and will go to their country place at Hyde Park, on the Hudson. Mr. and Mrs. Mills are expected to entertain extensively during the Winter season.

This is her first visit to this country since her last marriage, which occurred in 1878, to the Duc de Dino. The Duchess was formerly Mrs. Frederick Stevens, and lived at one time at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, in the house now occupied by William C. Whitney.

—Mrs. William Astor will close Beechwood, her Newport villa, this week, and go to Rhinebeck-on-the-Hudson, where she will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor at Ferncliff for a fortnight, after which she will go to Lenox, where she will remain until the 1st of November.

—Dr. and Mrs. John Clarkson Jay and Miss Edith Jay, who have been spending the Summer at Sunset Hill House, White Mountains, have gone to the Jersey coast for a fortnight; after which they will return to their town house, 54 West Forty-seventh Street, for the Winter.

—The Duchesse de Dino of Paris, who has been spending the Summer at Elberon, N. J., and who is now visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Allen, at their cottage at Pelham, Westchester County, will return to her home in France this week.

—Mr. and Mrs. Harris C. Fahnestock and Miss Helen Fahnestock, who have been spending the Summer at their cottage at Elberon, on the Jersey coast, have gone abroad for two months before returning to their town house, 457 Madison Avenue, for the Winter.

—Mr and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan and Miss Morgan, who have recently returned from Europe, are at their country place, Craigstone, Highland Falls, on the Hudson. John Bigelow and Miss Bigelow are also at their place, The Squirrels, at Highland Falls.

—Mrs. Fellows Davis and Miss Marie Antoinette Davis, who have been spending the Summer at Bar Harbor, have returned to town. Miss Davis is now the guest of Mrs. Henry A. Barclay at her country place, Bonnie Brae, Lenox.

—Mr. and Mrs. Richard Acosta will close their cottage at Larchmont next week and return to town. Mrs. Acosta's daughter, Mrs. W. E. D Stokes, will remain at her cottage at North Long Branch until the 1st of November.

—The Misses Morton, daughters of Gov. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton, are at Lenox, guests of Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane, at Elm Court.

—Mrs. John Sloane will give a large dance this evening at Wyndhurst, her country place at Lenox.

—Mrs. J. Hood Wright is spending several weeks at the Virginia Hotel, Hot Springs, Va.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22, 8 P. M.—Forecast for Monday:

NEW-ENGLAND, fair and continued warm weather Monday, probably cooler Tuesday, southwesterly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, fair and continued warm weather Monday, followed by thunderstorms and cooler weather by Tuesday morning; southwesterly winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, probably fair during the day, not quite so warm as on Sunday, with probabilities that the warm wave will be broken Monday night, decidedly cooler on Tuesday, southwesterly, shifting to northwesterly, winds. NORTH CAROLINA, fair, continued warm, southwesterly winds, cooler Tuesday. SOUTH CAROLINA, fair, southerly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, except local showers in southern portion, easterly winds. GEORGIA, fair Monday, local rains Monday night or Tuesday, cooler Tuesday, south winds shifting to northerly. WESTERN FLORIDA, local rains, southerly winds. ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, and LOUISIANA, increasing cloudiness with local rains, winds shifting to northerly and cooler Monday night. EASTERN TEXAS, rain followed by fair in northern portion, cooler, southeasterly winds, shifting to northeasterly. WESTERN TEXAS, fair, slightly warmer by Monday evening, northerly winds. NEW-MEXICO, fair, northeasterly winds, slightly warmer by Monday evening. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair and continued cold, northerly winds. ARKANSAS, rain and thunderstorms, followed by fair weather, northerly winds, much colder. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, increasing cloudiness and thunderstorms preceded by clearing weather in eastern portions, attended by a decided fall in the temperature during Monday or Monday night, winds shifting to northerly, temperature will fall 30° to 40°. WEST VIRGINIA, warm and fair during the day followed by cooler, cloudy weather and rain, westerly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair in the morning, with warm south winds, probably thunderstorms during the evening or night, much cooler by Tuesday morning, increasing westerly winds. OHIO and LOWER MICHIGAN, increasing cloudiness, followed by thunderstorms during the evening or night, much cooler Monday night, westerly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, rain, much colder, westerly winds. INDIANA, rain, much colder, northwesterly winds. ILLINOIS, threatening weather and rain, severe thunderstorms, and decidedly cooler, temperature will be 30° to 40° lower on Monday than it was Sunday, northwesterly winds. WISCONSIN, rain, followed by clearing weather, much colder in eastern portion, westerly winds. MISSOURI, fair, preceded by thunderstorms in eastern portion in the early morning, much cooler in southeastern portion, northwesterly winds. IOWA, clearing and generally fair weather Monday, with cool, westerly winds. MINNESOTA, fair, preceded by local showers, westerly winds, slowly rising temperature in western portion. KANSAS, NEBRASKA, and COLORADO, fair, slightly warmer, variable winds. SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, warmer, westerly winds. NORTH DAKOTA, generally fair, slightly warmer, westerly winds. WYOMING, fair and warmer, southwesterly winds. MONTANA, fair in southern, local showers in northwestern portion, warmer, southwesterly winds.

The barometer has risen rapidly from the Missouri Valley southward to Texas, and it is highest over the Central Rocky Mountain region. The barometer has fallen east of the Mississippi and in the extreme Northwest, and a depress on of considerable energy is central over Lake Superior. The cool wave has reached the Central Mississippi Valley and Northern Texas, the temperature having fallen 20° to 40° during the past twenty-four hours. The warm weather continues general in the region east of the Mississippi, and the temperature is rising in the extreme Northwest. The probabilities are that the cool wave will extend over the Central Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, the lake region, and the Southwest by Monday night. It will also be felt on the Atlantic coast Monday night or Tuesday. The following heavy rainfalls (in inches) were reported during the past twelve hours: Duluth, 1.22; St. Paul, 1.84.

BOTANISTS BY THE SEA

The Torrey Club's Hot March After Treasures.

DR. S. E. JELLIFFE THE LEADER

A Warm Tramp over the Sand Dunes of Rockaway—Many Specimens Gathered in the Salt Marshes.

The Torrey Botanical Club held its second Fall field meeting Saturday.

The members of the club look forward with great pleasure to these Fall meetings, and when the cool days of September come, with bracing air and clear skies, the enthusiastic botanists take out their botany cans with renewed zeal and make ready for a long tramp. This year they looked forward to the meeting set down for Saturday with great pleasure. They were to visit Rockaway Park and wander over the sand dunes and enjoy invigorating sea breezes. When the heat of Summer days was oppressive, they longed for the first Fall meeting, expecting a bracing atmosphere that would clear their brains and give vim to their walks in search of the old, the new, and the marvelous in nature's garden of unending beauties and curiosities.

But, alas! expectation and reality bear little resemblance at times. The clerk of the weather found on his books some cool July days, and in order to balance his accounts he had to charge to September some hot days that had been overlooked. So the botanists found Saturday that their outing was more like a Summer's journey than like an invigorating Fall excursion into delightful paths.

True, those in the party felt a breeze through the cars as their train crossed the long line of bridges over Jamaica Bay, but it was like a hot blast from the Desert of Sahara.

When the station was reached only five of the botanical pilgrims crossed the hot road and plunged into the marshes with Dr. S. E. Jelliffe, a clever student and writer upon marine vegetation, as guide. They did not find a breath of air stirring, and the only things which seemed to have strength enough to survive the heat were the myriads of little fiddler crabs. These were to be found wherever there was an open sandy place that had once known a drop of water. They were present in great numbers, and hopped around in a brisk fashion, though many of them lacked their full number of claws. The crabs were among the first trophies of the day, for one of the young women captured one and discovered such a comical representation of the human face upon the under part of its shell that she speedily dropped the little creature into her botanical box.

The faces on these little crabs are very odd, and those who are strangers to them will do well to look upon them when next they visit the sand marshes of the seashore.

One of the first "finds" in the way of vegetation was the samphire, or glass wort, so-called from the almost transparent appearance of its fleshy and almost wormlike leaves as they grow upward from a central stalk. The samphire is green during the season, but is just now beginning to take on a beautiful red color.

"When it changes color," said Dr. Jelliffe, "you will find it hawked around the city streets at 5 cents a bunch. I forget what the peddlers call it, but they put a few drops of bay rum, cologne, or something of that kind on it and call it a rare specimen of vegetation from Persia or some other Oriental country. It makes a very respectable pickle when put up in vinegar. I have eaten it."

The cassia came next, the little wild sensitive plant which in season has a beautiful yellow blossom. The blossoms have had their day for this season, and now the plant is in fruit.

There was a seashore specimen of goldenrod, which is known by the great size of its head and the thick, fleshy leaves. It is not so fine and delicate as many other specimens of goldenrod and grows exclusively near the salt water. Next came the pokeberry bush, with its thick clusters of dark berries, and then one of the particular treasures of the day, the pink star-shaped blossom of the sabbatia, of the variety found almost exclusively in brackish marshes.

"They said that had been gone a couple of weeks," said Dr. Jelliffe, "but I was sure it was to be found."

"It is a great favorite of mine," said the young woman who had found the fiddler crab. "I remember when I was about seven years old I went to Rockaway with my mother. I was very fond of wild flowers, but the only ones I found that day were three of these little blossoms, just as I was going home. I passed them, and wondered if I should ever see any more; but I did not happen to until last year."

Some were acres and acres of the fragrant bayberry bush, with enough clusters of waxy berries to make candles for a village full of people, if they still adhered to their great-grandmother's methods of gathering wax. Some of the bayberry bushes had grown into small forests, somewhat tropical in their luxuriance. To make a way through them required a fight with the thorny wild smilax and other prickly vines.

The pretty false buckwheat vine, or bindweed, with its clusters of seed pods was found in abundance; and also the beach pea, like a sweet-pea vine, but with its pink blossom much smaller.

The Virginia creeper, with its dark purple berries, was abundant, the leaves already beginning to turn a brilliant crimson.

The Geriadia, with a delicate little purple blossom, was found, and also sea lavender, a bushlike little plant, covered with tiny lavender flowers.

"It is beautiful when you see yards and yards of it in full blossom," said the leader as he stooped for a bunch of it.

"I could have a good meal off those if there were enough of them," he said, as he picked a small brown mushroom.

"Yes, you will find them near the salt water sometimes. You may find plenty of them if there have been many rains."

The botanists had in the meanwhile, without stopping their journey, partaken of some bananas, and later some chocolates were disposed of under the beach plum trees.

At various times the botanists had declared individually and collectively that the weather was very warm. There were momentary breaks away from the line of march. Some one discovered a mallow, whose blossom of rose color had gone to seed, or a fat-bodied plant known as searocket, a spikey inhabitant of sand dunes, known as saltwort, and the Hudsonia, a kind of heath forming great gray mats on the dry sands by the sea.

The Bacharis was found in its staminate and pistillate forms, the latter with the pretty white, feathery tufts.

The party ended its researches and looked upon the great waves thundering upon the beach. Some one wished then that all the water was soda water, a remark so frivolous, coming from a botanical young woman, as to lead one of the party to offer to treat the thirsty crowd. At a nearby hostelry enough sarsaparilla was found to go around, and also to accommodate a straggler who appeared just as the last bits of ice were rattling in the glasses.

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AS VIEWED IN GLASGOW

Lord Dunraven Is Not Blamed by the Clyde Yachtsmen for His Action.

VALKYRIE'S SPEED WAS NOT SHOWN

Exaggerated Reports as to Excursion Boats — American People Not Blamed, but New-York Yacht Club Criticised.

From Our Special Correspondent.

GLASGOW, Sept. 14.—The Defender-Valkyrie contest for the cup was regarded with a keener interest in Glasgow than anywhere else in this country, and its unexpected wind-up has created consequently the keenest vexation. At the same time Clyde yachtsmen do not attach blame to Lord Dunraven for what may seem the high-handed course he has taken.

The mistake he has made, it is acknowledged, was going on with his challenge after the New-York Yacht Club declared its inability to shift the course from New-York to Marblehead, or some other location, where excursion steamers could not interfere with the racing. Lord Dunraven, as other challengers had, had experience of the impossibility of the New-York Yacht Club or even of New-York to take charge of the irresponsible Captains who take command of excursion steamers, and it is felt that his enthusiasm overstepped his discretion in risking a renewal of the blindness to fair play both Captains and excursionists have shown during the international yacht contests.

While Glasgow regrets for many reasons the finish of these international contests, one leading vexation over the end of the races is that Valkyrie has had no opportunity of showing her speed in the weather she was built for—light winds and smooth water. In the second race she showed what she could do going to windward and reaching. The freshening breeze astern that closed up the Defender when running toward the finish was all in favor of the Defender. That the Defender was crippled by her topmast being sprung is not believed in Glasgow. The first match was evidently won by Defender on her merits—the second match was a win by Valkyrie on her merits.

Capt. Cranfield is severely criticised in Glasgow for risking touching Defender at the start of the second race. Since Defender was not giving him a clear berth at the start, his correct course was to avoid Defender and run right into the committee boat. I have raced many a time with a racing Captain who would not have thought a moment over doing so, and would have risked landing his topmast among the committee as a fitting protest against its want of arrangements. Had the same Captain been in Capt. Cranfield's position racing Valkyrie, he would have crashed the bowsprit of his famous hundred-ton cutter through the first excursion steamer that purposely came in his way, and scared all the rest inside of Sandy Hook as fast as they could steam.

Capt. Cranfield is a first-class racing Captain, but he has never gained the reputation of being a "terror" on the course, and for a cup contest such a reputation is badly wanted.

Since Mr. Iselin and Lord Dunraven put the whole matter of the collis on between the Defender and Valkyrie into the hands of the New-York Yacht Club, the club is held here as entirely responsible for the contest being dropped. Lord Dunraven naturally assumed, after the collision occurred, that Defender was to blame for jamming Valkyrie against the committee boat, and a mistake made was not flying a protest flag as well as Defender, which Valkyrie was fairly entitled to do, seeing what Defender's luffing up had brought about.

This is the opinion here, but Lord Dunraven is far too amiable to make use of every slip that may be made by an antagonist even in recognizing in their entirety the rules of the road.

When the Prince of Wales was racing his hundred-ton cutter Formosa, his representative had strict orders that Formosa was to claim no race on a protest, and, although the Prince may not be a model lawgiver in every direction, the New-York Yacht Club might have saved its reputation by accepting the Prince's example in the arrangements for the cup races. It would certainly have saved its own dignity and furthered international amenities by avoiding any opportunity of giving Lord Dunraven the chance of shaking a cloud of American dirt off his feet.

Notwithstanding the handsome and valuable endeavor of The Boston Globe to continue the good work of cultivating international friendship, it is felt here that Lord Dunraven, if he had accepted the invitation to race at Marblehead, would have lessened the weight of his moral victory over the New-York Yacht Club, and might have left the America's Cup unsullied by the treatment he believes he has suffered from.

People here do not regard the American people as being responsible for the conduct of the New-York Yacht Club. The club alone is regarded as the culprit, and the marvel is that its members should allow any committee to wreck its character for the chivalric and honorable treatment of such a sporting opponent as Lord Dunraven.

While, on Mr. Watson's account, there is much sympathy expressed in Glasgow for the Valkyrie's not obtaining a fair show and Mr. Watson's skill a fair vindication, it is quite understood here that Lord Dunraven has had no keener supporter in the course he has taken than Mr. Watson himself.

Winding Up the Yachting Season.

The final club night of the season of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club will be Wednesday. Dinner will be served at 7:30 o'clock, followed by dancing. Special music has been secured for the occasion. The Dunderberg will make an extra trip, leaving the Oyster Bay pier at 8:15 o'clock P. M. to accommodate members and guests who are unable to dine at the clubhouse, and will also make return trips later in the evening. The annual dinner of the club will take place Friday evening, Sept. 27, and the Oyster Bay Clubhouse will be closed for the season on Monday, Sept. 30, at noon.

Another Offer for Yacht Races.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The Sportsman to-morrow will publish a letter from Laycock, Goodfellow & Bell, the London bankers, in which they offer a trophy, manufactured out of Australian gold, for a contest in English waters in 1896 between English, American, and Australian yachts, the competing boats to be under ninety tons.

YACHTS REPORTED.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Sept. 22.—Passed East—Steam yachts Oneida, E. C. Benedict; Marietta, H. B. Moore; Nirvana, W. R. Sands; Empress, F. A. Schermerhorn, and Nomad, T. J. Byrne.

Passed West—Steam yachts Veto, George Law; Trophy, E. H. Bennett; Dungeness, Mrs. Lucy Carnegie; Maspeth, C. M. Meyer; Fra Diavolo, C. A. Hermann; Hirondelle, C. G. Evans; Restless, H. W. Sibley, and Lorna, W. L. Stow.

At Anchor Here—Steam yacht Valiant, W. K. Vanderbilt.

TURF CLUB'S PLANS.

Will Lease Morris Park and Grounds Necessary for Polo and Golf.

A sporting club organized by well-known horse owners is the Turf Club, whose home will be situated at Morris Park. When the magnificent course was first conceived, it was designed that it should be more than a mere race track. Its founder had higher ambitions, but they remained unfulfilled. The property has fallen into the hands of gentlemen who are in a position, socially and otherwise, to make a reality out of what was only a dream.

While the Turf Club in organization is a thing apart from the Westchester Racing Association, which latter will have the exclusive conduct of the racing proper under its especial supervision, there is a unity of purpose that makes them identical in their aim. Their object is solely the furnishing for members and patrons and the public sport that will be wholesome, under a management broad gauged, with an eye only to the character of the sport provided, which will not be necessarily dependent upon the limitation of the gate or other receipts.

It is a club essentially and exclusively for sport for its own sake, and not exclusively for revenue—such a one as no citizen can do other than applaud. From the character of the gentlemen who form its Governing Board, as well as those who designed the organization, it will easily stand as the foremost sporting club in America. Such a club has been wished for long. Its welcome will be a hearty one. It will be another assurance of the elevation of sport, high-class, honorable, and well conducted.

The history of the lease of Morris Park by the Westchester Racing Association is now well known. There was anxiety expressed that the time necessary for preparation was too short. The fears were idle. Mr. August Belmont and the gentlemen who made racing a possibility in this State were not to be deterred. What was wanting in time was made up in energy, and when the gates swing inward in October they will open to a meeting in every way superior to any that has yet been held.

With the Westchester Racing Association came the idea of this Turf Club. In consequence of a call by The Jockey Club, an inaugural meeting was held at Newport on Aug. 8 last, at which the club was formed, and at which, also, Messrs. Perry Belmont, Robert Goelet, Henry A. C. Taylor, Frederic Bronson, and W. Watts Sherman were appointed a committee to draw up a constitution and by-laws and to issue invitations to gentlemen to become members of the Turf Club. Mr. Perry Belmont was chosen Chairman of this Committee on Organization, and the success met with was very flattering.

The following gentlemen have agreed to serve as Governors, and the future elections to the board will be from among others equally well known: F. R. Appleton, J. J. Astor, J. H. Beekman, Perry Belmont, Frederic Bronson, Royal Phelps Carroll, J. E. Cowdin, J. V. R. Cruger, Henry C. De Forest, Robert Goelet, T. A. Havemeyer, G. G. Haven, Center Hitchcock, A. Iselin, Jr., E. C. La Montagne, Ogden Mills, E. D. Morgan, J. P. Morgan, E. C. Potter, W. H. Sands, Jr., and William C. Whitney.

The Turf Club proposes to combine the attractions and uses of a country club with the privileges of all race meetings which may be held at the course. The club will lease from the Westchester Racing Association the clubhouse and stabling, with as much of the grounds as are necessary to provide for polo, golf, lawn tennis, and such other athletic games as may be carried on without interfering with the racing.

By the terms of the proposed lease the members of the club will have the privileges of all parts of the grounds during the race meetings. The membership will be limited to 300. The entrance fee is $1000 and the annual dues $100. Authority will be given to the Governors to admit subscribers who, during the race meetings, shall have the privileges of members, for an annual fee of $50. The families of members and subscribers, excluding, of course, men over twenty-one years of age, will also be accorded these privileges under suitable regulations.

POLO FOR THE ASTOR CUP.

Crack Teams to Contest on Prospect Park Parade Grounds.

An event of interest in the world of sports this week will be the Polo Association's championship tournament on the Prospect Park parade grounds, Brooklyn. It will bring together many of the noted wielders of the mallet to battle for this season's supremacy and the handsome gold cup presented by William Waldorf Astor through the Tuxedo Club. The cup is a perpetual prize, as it is held only one year by the winning team, and must be played for once every year. Individual prizes will also be given to the winners annually by the Polo Association.

The tournament is open to teams of four representing any club in the association. All games are to consist of three periods of twenty minutes each, actual play. Handicaps will not be counted. The clubs which will be represented in this week's tournament—the first ever held in the Polo Association—will be the Country Club of Westchester, the Myopia Club of Hamilton, Mass., and the Rockaway Club of Cedarhurst, L. I. For the first-named club the players will be Laurence Waterbury, Oliver W. Bird, E. C. Potter, and James M. Waterbury, Jr., and A. P. Gardner, R. G. Shaw, R. L. Agassiz, and F. B. Fay will be the Myopia's team, while John D. Cheever, John E. Cowdin, Winthrop Rutherford, and Foxhall Keene will play in the colors (dark blue) of the Rockaway Club.

The first game will be played to-morrow afternoon, when the Country Club and the Myopias will be the contending sides, and on the following Friday afternoon the winners will face the Rockaways in the final. Play will begin at 3:30.

To Race at Gravesend To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds, guaranteed value $00, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five and a half furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Hazlet	113	Intermission	98
Merry Prince	111	Volley	97
Frontier	108	Dulcie Larondie	90
Woodvine	107	Belle Amie	90

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds, guaranteed value $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile and a sixteenth.

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS.

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Monaco	117	Owlet	114
Dolabra	111	Kennel	110
Gotham	111	Primrose	110

THIRD RACE.—Handicap, guaranteed value $500, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and an eighth.

Ramapo	128	Lookout	102
Patrician	112	Dungarven	95
Pepper	100		

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, guaranteed value $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. Five-eighths of a mile.

Gismonda	108	Remnant II	98
Refugee	105	Ostler Joe	98
Prince Lief	104	Tremargo	98
Balmaghie	102	Orient	98
Buccaneer	100	Sky Blue	95
Falling Water	100	Heresy	95

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, guaranteed value $650, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile.

Domino	122	Arapahoe	102
Rubicon	110	Gotham	100
Ed. Kearney	110	Owlet	97
Leonawell	106	Lucania	92
Lamplighter	105	The Coon	92
Galilee	105		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, guaranteed value $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile.

Nick	110	Captain T	102
Harry Reed	107	Ameer	102
Shelly Tuttle	107	Iola	99
Preston	100	Powwow	93

Mr. Newnes May Challenge.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The Graphic to-morrow will say that Sir George Newnes, formerly a member of Parliament, has expressed his intention to build a cutter to compete for the America's Cup, provided arrangements can be made to have the races sailed where interference by excursion steamers will be impossible. Sir George formerly represented the Newmarket Division of Cambridgeshire in Parliament. He is a Liberal in politics, and was defeated at the last election by his Conservative opponent. He is the proprietor of Tid Bits, The Strand Magazine, and The Westminster Gazette, an evening paper.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Given Notice to Leave.—Robert Taber and Thomas C. Coleman, a member of Julia Marlowe-Taber's company, have agreed to disagree, and do not speak as they pass by. Nobody seems to know precisely the cause of the trouble, but it is so serious that the company is not large enough to contain the two men. At a rehearsal in St. Paul Thursday the two had some hot words, owing to Mr. Coleman arriving late on the stage, and when Mr. Coleman went to his dressing room he found a note signed by Julia Marlowe and Mr. Taber dispensing with his services at the end of two weeks. He refused to accept this notice of dismissal, saying that his contract called for a season of thirty-six weeks, and in the courts of New-York the two-week-notice clause has been decided to be illegal. He telegraphed to lawyers in this city, and was advised to hold the company for thirty-six weeks' salary, or remain with it until his contract legally expires. A lawsuit for salary promises to be the result of the trouble, as Mrs. Taber says that at the end of his two weeks' notice Mr. Coleman will not be allowed to play with her company.

—"The City of Pleasure."—With the performance at the Empire Theatre Saturday night, "The City of Pleasure" died. The two Frohman brothers decided not to take the melodrama on tour, and to pocket their losses philosophically. So far as Daniel Frohman is concerned the sad fate of this play decided him never again to be interested in a melodrama. The trouble with "The City of Pleasure" was not so much with the play as the theatre in which it was presented. Patrons of the Empire do not desire to see melodramas of this kind. There is money in the play in the cheaper theatres of the country, but the Frohmans do not care to speculate in those theatres, and so "The City of Pleasure" has been laid mournfully away, to be buried in the dust.

—Mr. Daly Goes to Chicago.—Augustin Daly saw "Le Collier de la Reine" for the first time at his theatre Saturday night, and, in consultation with Mrs. Potter and Mr. Bellew, arranged for certain changes, which, in his opinion, will improve the production. To-night an entirely new fifth act will be presented, which will give Mr. Bellew as the Cardinal de Rohan something more to do in the play. Yesterday morning Mr. Daly started for Chicago to take charge of the season of Ada Rehan in that city, which begins at Hooley's Theatre to-night.

—A Trick of Bancroft's.—Frederick Bancroft, the magician, has long been an ardent student of the lore of the adepts of India, and from their principles he has evolved some startling illusions, which he will include in his entertainment this season. One of his sleight-of-hand performances is a particularly attractive one. A number of living creatures—rabbits, pigeons, &c.—are produced by the magician and rapidly transformed into flowers until the entire stage is covered with them, and is a veritable bower of roses.

—Star Theatre.—The interior of the Star Theatre is still a complete wreck, owing to the numerous changes and improvements which Nell Burgess, its new proprietor, is making. The house, when it is finally opened, will be scarcely recognizable to its old patrons. The work now is rapidly approaching completion, and the theatre will be opened with the production of Mr. Burgess's new play in October, the exact date not having yet been fixed.

—Chauncey Olcott's Company.—Chauncey Olcott, who is to begin an engagement at the Fourteenth Street Theatre next Monday, is surrounded by the most competent company this season that Manager Proctou has ever given him. It includes Daniel Gilfeather, C. F. Gotthold, Frank Peters, J. W. Hague, Luke Martin, Miss Rolinda Bainbridge, Mrs. Washburn, Louise Closser, D. J. Fingleton, Effie Germon, and little Dot Clarendon.

—A New Play.—A new comedy-drama called "A Sailor's Lass," written by Charles Bradley and William R. Wilson, is to be produced by Rose Mayo and her company,

Monday
September 23-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

CHRIST ON GENESARETH

Dr. T. De Witt Talmage's Sermon on the Storms of Life.

YOUNG AND OLD CAN GET RELIEF

Trials Are to be Expected, but All Tempests Will be Hushed by Him Whom the Winds and Waves Obeyed.

EAST HAMPTON, L. I., Sept. 22.—Dr. Talmage is spending a few days at his country home in this village pending the termination of the negotiations now in progress that may result in his settlement in Washington, D. C., as co-pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in that city. It is believed that during the present week Dr. Talmage will receive a formal call and will accept it.

In his sermon to-day, Dr. Talmage discourses on a dramatic incident during the Saviour's life among the Galilean fishermen, and draws from it a lesson for the men and women of the present day. The title of his sermon is "Rough Sailing," and the text chosen is from Mark, iv., 36 and 37: "And there were also with him other little ships. And there arose a great storm of wind." The sermon is as follows:

Tiberias, Galilee, and Genesareth were three names for the same lake. It lay in a scene of great luxuriance. The surrounding hills, high, terraced, sloping, gorged, were so many hanging gardens of beauty. The streams rumbled down through rocks of gray and red limestone, and flashing from the hillside, bounded to the sea. In the time of our Lord the valleys, headlands, and ridges were covered thickly with vegetation, and so great was the variety of climate, the palm tree of the torrid and the walnut tree of rigorous climate were only a little way apart. Men in vineyards and olive gardens were gathering up the riches for the oil press. The hills and valleys were starred and crimsoned with flowers, from which Christ took His text and the disciples learned lessons of patience and trust. It seemed as if God had dashed a wave of beauty on all the scene until it hung dripping from the rocks, the hills, the oleanders. On the back of the Lebanon range the glory of the earthly scene was carried up as if to set it in range with the hills of heaven.

No other gem ever had so exquisite a setting as beautiful Gennesaret. The waters were clear and sweet, and thickly inhabited, tempting innumerable nets, and affording a livelihood for great populations. Bethsaida, Chorazin, and Capernaum stood on the bank, roaring with wheels of traffic and flashing with splendid equipages, and shooting their vessels across the lake, bringing merchandise for Damascus and passing great cargoes of wealthy product. Pleasure boats of Roman gentlemen, and fishing smacks of the country people who had come down to cast a net there, passed each other with nod and shout and welcome, or side by side swung idly at the mooring. Palace and luxuriant bath and vineyard, tower and shadowy arbor, looked off upon the calm sweet scene as the evening shadows began to drop, and Hermon, with its head covered with perpetual snow, in the glow of the setting sun looked like a white-bearded prophet ready to ascend in a chariot of fire. I think we shall have a quiet night! Not a leaf winks in the air, or a ripple disturbs the surface of Gennesaret. The shadows of the great headlands stalk clear across the water. The voices of eventide, how drowsily they strike the ear—the splash of the boatman's oar, and the thumping of the captured fish on the boat's bottom, and those indescribable sounds which all the air at nightfall. You hasten up the beach of the lake a little way, and there you find an excitement as of an embarkation. A flotilla is pushing out from the western shore of the lake—not a squadron with deadly armament; not a clipper to ply with valuable merchandise; not piratic vessels with grappling hook to hug to death whatever they could seize, but a flotilla laden with messengers of light, and mercy, and peace. Jesus is in the front ship; his friends and admirers are in the small boats following after. Christ, by the rocking of the boat and the fatigues of the preaching exercises of the day, is induced to slumber, and I see him in the stern of the boat, with a pillow perhaps extemporized out of a fisherman's coat, sound asleep. The breezes of the lake run their fingers through the locks of the worn-out sleeper, and on its surface there riseth and falleth the light ship, like a child on the bosom of its sleeping mother! Calm night. Starry night. Beautiful night. Run up all the sails, and ply all the oars, and let the boats—the big boat and the small boats—go gliding over gentle Gennesaret.

The Storm Gathers, the Boat Trembles.

The sailors prophesy a change in the weather. Clouds begin to travel up the sky and congregate. After a while even the passengers hear the moan of the storm, which comes on with rapid strides, and with all the terrors of hurricane and darkness. The boat, caught in the sudden fury, trembles like a deer at bay, amid the wild clangor of the hounds. Great patches of foam are flung through the air. The loosened sails, flapping in the wind, crack like pistols. The small boats poised on the white cliff of the driven sea tremble like ocean petrels, and then plunge into the trough with terrific swoop until a wave strikes them with thunder-crack, and overboard go the cordage, the tackling, and the masts, and the drenched disciples rush into the stern of the boat, and shout amid the hurricane, "Master, carest Thou not that we perish?" That great Personage lifted his head from the fisherman's coat, and walked out to the prow of the vessel and looked upon the storm. On all sides were the small boats tossing in helplessness, and from them came the cries of drowning men. By the flash of lightning I see the calmness of the uncovered brow of Jesus, and the spray of the sea dripping from His beard. He has two words of command—one for the wind, the other for the sea. He looks into the tempestuous heavens, and He cries, "Peace!" and then He looks down into the infuriate waters, and He says, "Be still!" The thunders beat a retreat. The waves fall flat on their faces. The extinguished stars rekindle their torches. The foam subsides. The storm is dead. And while the crew are untangling the cordage and the cables, and baling out the water from the hold of the ship, the disciples stand wonder-struck, now gazing into the calm sky, now gazing into the calm sea, now gazing into the calm face of Jesus, and whispering one to another, "What manner of man is this that even the winds and the sea obey him?"

Christ in the Ship.

I learn, first, from this subject, that when you are going to take a voyage of any kind you ought to have Christ in the ship. The fact is that those boats would all have gone to the bottom if Christ had not been there. Now, you are about to voyage out into some new enterprise—into some new business relation; you are going to plan some great matter of profit. I hope it is so. If you are content to go along in the treadmill course and plan nothing new, you are not fulfilling the utmost tension of body, mind, and soul, that you are bound to do. You have no right to be Colonel of a regiment if God calls you to command an army. You have no right to be stoker in a steamer if God commands you to be Admiral of the navy. You have no right to engineer a ferryboat from river bank to river bank if God commands you to engineer a Cunarder from New-York to Liverpool. But whatever enterprise you undertake, and upon whatever voyage you start, be sure to take Christ in the ship. Here are men largely prospered. The seed of a small enterprise grew into an accumulated and overshadowing success. Their cup of prosperity is running over. Every day sees a commercial or a mechanical triumph. Yet they are not puffed up. They acknowledge the God who grows the harvests and gives them all their prosperity. When a disaster comes that destroys others, they are only helped into higher experiences. The coldest winds that ever blew down from snow-capped Hermon and tossed Genesareth into foam and agony could not hurt them. Let the winds blow until they crack their cheeks; let the breakers boom—all is well, Christ is in the ship. Here are other men, the prey of uncertainties. When they succeed they strut through the world in great vanity and wipe their feet on the sensitiveness of others. Disaster comes, and they are utterly down. They are good sailors on a fair day, when the sky is clear and the sea is smooth, but they cannot outride a storm. After a while the packet is tossed abeam's end, and it seems as if she must go down with all the cargo. Push out from the shore with lifeboat, long boat, shallop, and pinnace. You cannot save the crew. The storm twists off the masts. The sea rises up to take down the vessel. Down she goes? No Christ in that ship.

I speak to young people whose voyage in life will be a mingling of sunshine and of darkness, of arctic blast and of tropical tornado. You will have many a long, bright day of prosperity. The skies clear, the sea smooth. The breeze exhilarant. The boat stanch will bound merrily over the billows. Crowd on all the canvas. Heigh, ho! Land ahead! But suppose that sickness puts its bitter cup to your lips; suppose that death overshadows your heart; suppose misfortune, with some quick turn of the wheel, hurls you backward; suppose that the wave of trial strikes you athwartships, and bowsprit shivered, and halyards swept into the sea, and gangway crowded with piratical disasters, and the wave beneath, and the sky above, and the darkness around are filled with the clamor of the voices of destruction. Oh! then you will wan Christ in the ship.

Smooth Sailing Not to be Expected.

I learn, in the next place, that people who follow Christ must not always expect smooth sailing. When these disciples got into the small boats they said: "What a delightful thing this is! Who would not be a follower of Christ when he can ride in one of these small boats after the ship in which Jesus is sailing?" But when the storm came down, these disciples found out that following Jesus did not always make smooth sailing. So you have found out and so I have found out. If there are any people who you would think ought to have a good time in getting out of this world, the Apostles of Jesus Christ ought to have been the men. Have you ever noticed how they got out of the world? St. James lost his head. St. Philip was hung to death against a pillar. St. Matthew was struck to death by a halberd. St. Mark was dragged to death through the streets. St. James the Less had his brains dashed out with a fuller's club. St. Matthias was stoned to death. St. Thomas was struck through with a spear. John Huss in the fire, the Albigenses, the Waldenses, the Scotch Covenanters—did they always find smooth sailing? Why go so far? There is a young man in a store in New-York who has a hard time to maintain his Christian character. All the clerks laugh at him; the employers in that store laugh at him; and when he loses patience they say: "You are a pretty Christian." Not so easy is it for that young man to follow Christ. If the Lord did not help him, hour by hour, he would fail. There are scores of young men to-day who would be willing to testify that in following Christ one does not always find smooth sailing. There is a Christian girl. In her home they do not like Christ. She has hard work to get a silent place in which to say her prayers. Father opposed to religion. Mother opposed to religion. Brothers and sisters opposed to religion. The Christian girl does not always find it smooth sailing when she tries to follow Jesus. But be of good heart. As seafarers, when winds are dead ahead, by setting the ship on starboard tack and bracing the yards, make the winds that oppose the course propel the ship forward, so opposing troubles, through Christ, veering around the bowsprit of faith, will waft you to heaven, when, if the winds had been abaft, they might have rocked and sung you to sleep, and, while dreaming of the destined port of heaven; you could not have heard the cry of warning and would have gone crashing into the breakers.

Again, my subject teaches me that good people sometimes get very much frightened. From the tone and manner of these disciples as they rushed into the stern of the vessel and woke Christ up you know that they are fearfully scared. And so it is now that you often find good people wildly agitated. "Oh," say some Christian man, "the infidel magazines, the bad newspapers, the spiritualistic societies, the importation of so many foreign errors, the Church of God is going to be lost, the ship is going to founder! The ship is going down!" What are you frightened about? An old lion goes into his cavern to take a sleep, and he lies down until his shaggy mane covers his paws. Meanwhile the spiders outside begin to spin webs over the mouth of his cavern and say, "That lion cannot break out through this web," and they keep on spinning the gossamer threads until they get the mouth of the cavern covered over. "Now," they say, "the lion's done, the lion's done." After awhile the lion awakes and shakes himself, and he walks out from the cavern, never knowing there were any spiders' webs, and with his voice he shakes the mountain. Let the infidels and the skeptics of this day go on spinning their infidel gossamer theories, spinning them all over the place where Christ seems to be sleeping. They say: "Christ can never again come out; the work is done; He can never get through this logical web we have been spinning." The day will come when the Lion of Judah's tribe will rouse Himself and come forth and shake mightily the nations. What then all your gossamer threads? What is a spider's web to an aroused lion? Do not fret, then, about the world's going backward. It is going forward.

Tide of Christianity Advancing.

You stand on the banks of the sea when the tide is rising. The almanac says the tide is rising, but the wave comes up to a certain point and then it recedes. "Why," you say, "the tide is going back." No it is not. The next wave comes up a little higher, and it goes back. Again you say the tide is going out. And the next time the wave comes to a higher point, and then to a higher point. Notwithstanding all these recessions, at last all the shipping of the world knows it is high tide. So it is with the cause of Christ in the world. One year it comes up to one point, and we are greatly encouraged. Then it seems to go back next year. We say the tide is going out. Next year it comes to a higher point and falls back, and next year it comes to a still higher point and falls back; but all the time it is advancing, until it shall be full tide, "and the earth shall be full of the knowledge of God as the waters fill the sea."

Again, I learn from this subject that Christ is God and man in the same person. I go into the back part of that boat and I look on Christ's sleeping face, and I see in that face the story of sorrow and weariness, and a deeper shadow comes over His face, and I think He must be dreaming of the cross that is to come. As I stand on the back part of the boat looking on His face, I say: "He is a man! He is a man!" But when I see him come to the prow of the boat, and the sea kneels in His presence, and the winds fold their wings at His command, I say, "He is God! He is God!" The hand that set up the starry pillars of the universe wiping away the tears of an orphan! When I want pity and sympathy I go into the back part of this boat, and I look at Him and I say: "O Lord Jesus, thou weary One, thou suffering One, have mercy on me." "Ecce homo!" Behold the man! But when I want courage for the conflict of life, when I want some one to beat down my enemies, when I want faith for the great future, then I come to the front of the boat, and I see Christ standing there in all His omnipotence, and I say: "O Christ, thou who couldst hush the storm can hush all my sorrows, all my temptations, all my fears." "Ecce Deus!" Behold the God!

No Gloom for the Dying Christian.

I learn also from this subject that Christ can hush the tempest. Some of you, my hearers, have a heavy load of troubles. Some of you have wept until you can weep no more. Perhaps God took the sweetest child out of your house—the one that asked the most curious questions—the one that hung around you with greatest fondness. The grave digger's spade cut down through your bleeding heart. Or perhaps it was the only one that you had, and your soul has ever since been like a desolate castle, where the birds of the night hoot, amid the falling towers and along the crumbling stairway. Or perhaps it was an aged mother that was called away. You used to send for her when you had any kind of trouble. She was in your home to welcome your children into life, and when they died she was there to pity you. You know that the old hand will never do any more kindnesses for you, and the lock of white hair that you keep so well in the casket of the locket does not look so well as it did on the day when she moved it back from the wrinkled forehead under the old-fashioned bonnet in the church in the country. Or perhaps your property has gone. You said: "There, I have so much in bank stock, so much I have in houses, so much I have in lands, so much I have in securities." Suddenly it is all gone. Alas! for the man who once had plenty of money, but who has hardly enough now for the morning marketing. No storm ever swept over Genesareth like that which has gone trampling its thunders over your quaking soul. But you awoke Christ in the back part of the ship, crying: "Master, carest thou not that I perish?" and Christ rose up and quieted you. Jesus hushing the tempest.

There is one storm into which we must all run. When a man lets go this life to take hold of the next, I do not care how much grace he has, he will want it all. What is that out yonder? That is a dying Christian rocked on the surges of death. Winds that have wrecked magnificent flotillas of pomp and worldly power come down on that Christian soul. All the spirits of darkness seem to be let loose, for it is their last chance. The wailing of kindred seems to mingle with the swirl of the waters, and the scream of the wind, and the thunder of the sky. Deep to deep, billow to billow; yet no tremor, no gloom, no terror, no sighing for the dying Christian. The fact is that from the back part of the boat a voice sings out: "When thou passest through the waters, I will be with thee." By the flash of the storm the dying Christian sees that the harbor is only just ahead. From heavenly casties voices of welcome come over the waters. Peace drops on the angry wave as the storm sobs itself to rest like a child falling asleep amid tears and trouble. Christ hath hushed the tempest.

INSPIRATION OF GOD'S SILENCES.

The Rev. Dr. Dowling's Sermon in Grace Church.

The Rev. Dr. George Thomas Dowling of Boston preached in Grace Church yesterday morning. His subject was "The Inspiration of God's Silences." His text was from Isaiah, xlv., 15: "Verily, thou art a God that hidest thyself."

"We have heard many statements concerning the inspiration of God's utterances," he said. "I desire to speak to you this morning of the inspiration of God's silences.

"As we have looked out upon yonder heavens and beheld their myriad of stars, the sparks which flew from His anvil when He was hammering a universe into shape; or, as we have stooped to commune with the smallest violet which we have just been ready to trample beneath our feet, we have every one of us realized the glory of God in revealing Himself. This morning I want to remind you of the other side of that truth; of His glory in concealing Himself.

"The fact is, there is something hidden in everything which is revealed. Every phenomenon in the world is shrouded with mystery as with a garment. What we do know is but the small dust upon the balance compared with what we do not know. And thus it is that the most profound men are generally the most humble, for they have learned to realize that the larger their circle of light the larger their circle of surrounding darkness. After all, how very small our knowledge of anything!

"Take, for example, a man's knowledge of himself. If there is anything he ought to know, it should be the secrets connected with his own personality. But the fact is that the most wonderful thing in life to every man who thinks is himself. Draw a circle where you stand, and within that circle, three feet in diameter, are comprehended all the mysteries of the universe. There is no greater miracle in this world than that which every man carries under his own hat.

"And if one turns away from himself to yonder universe, questions rattle about him thick as falling shot upon a beleaguered fortress. Are those worlds inhabited? Will the time ever come when by signs we may communicate with them? And I can imagine a man who had never seen a Bible, taking it and turning eagerly from page to page. Here, he says, is a revelation from God. Surely, now I shall have all these questions answered which my curiosity leads me to ask. He reads column after column, and what does he find? Absolutely nothing. 'In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth.' But that is all. God hideth Himself.

"Well, you ask why. When Handel's oratorio of the 'Messiah' was performed for the first time, George III. came to the author and, holding out his royal hand, thanked him for having succeeded so well in amusing him. And the great composer only blushed and answered: 'Sire, I was not trying to amuse you, but to make you better.' And that is why. Because, if there is one characteristic of God's written revelation more striking than another it is that it deals not with those questions which are simply for our curiosity to ask, but for our betterment to know. It is not seeking, because us, but to make us better. That is why.

"Just where a merely human author would have enlarged concerning all these boundless queries of mere curiosity, the Scriptures are silent; just where a merely human author would have been silent, our sin, our helplessness without some one higher than we, there the Scriptures speak with the noise of many waters. And I do not hesitate to lay down these two propositions: that the Bible is not a book which men, unaided by the spirit of God, could have written if they would, or would have written if they could.

"As one illustration of its reticence: If there is anything which men have sought to grasp it is a picture of Jesus Christ. Painter and sculptor alike, Raphael, Titian, Michael Angelo, all have vied, one with another, in striving, with the fingers of imagination to portray that divine face. Walter Scott, Charles Dickens, Thackeray, every successful novelist, seeks first of all to picture in living language how his hero looks.

"But here are four writers, inspired to record the story of Him who is the centre of all history. They were His intimate associates; His biographers were His familiar friends. And yet you cannot tell from all their records the color of those eyes which wept over doomed Jerusalem or above the grave of His friend Lazarus. You cannot tell the color of the hair which was crimsoned when they pressed the thorns into His brow, or the height of the body which hung between heaven and earth when the centurion staggered back, exclaiming, as the rocks were rent and the graves gave up their dead, 'Surely this man was the Son of God!' And the same is true concerning the thousand questions which we hear people ask concerning heaven—where is it, and what is it? There is the merest outline, and there it is left. Questions of curiosity, in vain ye seek an answer. Not one glimpse. The corner of the curtain that hides Him from us is not even lifted.

"But you ask again, Even though it be only a question of curiosity, why are not all these things explained, when with one word He could have satisfied our longings?

"But could He? How old are you? Forty, fifty, eighty years old? How old is this world? Millions of years. Has it never occurred to you that by God's clock you are only a babe, not even yet a youth, and that it might be impossible to unfold to you to comprehend many of these hidden things as it would be to teach your four-year-old child geometry?

"How much will this little brain of ours hold? Let us see. You know what distance is, or think you do. Some of you have traveled around the world—twenty-five thousand miles. But do my words impart any meaning to your mind or mine, when I say that the Herschels is one thousand and eight hundred millions of miles from the sun, and that the nearest fixed stars are twenty billions of miles away? Can we comprehend what distance means when I say that the light by which the mariner will guide his vessel to-night left that North Star forty years ago, and, though it has been traveling almost eight times the distance about our globe every second, it has just reached us, and the light which is leaving that star to-day will not reach our planet until those of us who are now in the very midday and vigor of life shall be octogenarians, bent and leaning upon our staffs? Then, may not He well say to us, 'If I have told you of earthly things, and ye believe not, how shall ye believe if I tell ye of heavenly things.'

"But finally, while God is majestic in his silence, and while the aim of revelation is not to gratify an idle curiosity, a revelation as inspired in what it conceals as in what it reveals, nothing is kept back which you and I may need to know. It is enough for me to know that secret things belong unto the Lord, but they that are revealed belong unto us and to our children; that we may keep thy law. There is enough revealed to enable us to keep his law, and what more do we need? And so with David I will cry, 'Thy word shall be a light unto my way.'"

RELIGION AND MORALITY.

Dr. Bolles Says that They Cannot Be Divorced.

The Rev. Dr. E. C. Bolles of the Church of the Eternal Hope preached yesterday on "The Divorce of Religion and Morality."

"The preacher ought to say in his church of religion and morality even more than of those he unites in marriage, 'Whom God hath joined together let no man put asunder,'" said he.

"Religion and morality are inseparable, whether you believe that both have supernatural sanction or that both are evolved in the growth of humanity. One without the other is a tree without fruit, while apart from the inspiration of religion morality lacks sufficient foundation.

"The old Calvinism was so proclaimed that a merely moral man was doomed to eternal fire. The Jesuits brought on their church the damaging accusation of divorcing morality from religion.

"The negroes of the South, religious in the last degree in fervor and emotion, are not famous for purity and honesty. Even the Church that produced the New-England conscience has given the name of deacon, the most pious man next to the minister, to forms of petty commercial fraud.

"The modern Church has no more important work than to cement the union of religion and morality. This is more fundamental than even its 'institutional' philanthropy. Man's nature is one, and altruism is among the moralities and is best inspired by the sublime religion of Jesus."

FOR DEEP WATERWAYS

The Convention to Open in Cleveland To-morrow.

LIST OF TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

History of the International Deep Waterways Association — Resolved to Have a Ship Canal from Lakes to Sea.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 22.—"New-York may not want us to come down to tidewater with our unbroken cargoes of grain and merchandise, but New-York does not always know what is best for herself. We believe that what is good for the great West is good for New-York, and we propose to come." So said Secretary Frank A. Flower of the International Deep Waterways Association to THE NEW-YORK TIMES's correspondent to-day in speaking of the purposes of the first annual convention of that important body that is to assemble in Cleveland on Tuesday morning next.

This somewhat aggressive statement, while it may not literally reflect the sentiments of the members of the Deep Waterways Convention, is expressive of the spirit of the Northwest in the matter of "extending marine commerce by means of waterways from the great lakes into new territory."

This last paragraph is quoted from the platform adopted by the Deep Waterways Convention at its meeting in Toronto last year, because it is the keynote of the organization which is to meet here next week, and which will draw together one of the most notable bodies of men who have assembled for any purely commercial purpose in many years.

The growth of the lake commerce during the past decade has been one of the phenomenal developments in the history of a very phenomenal era.

Senator Thomas W. Palmer of Michigan, in an address before a similar body last year, said: "I have a sentimental interest in this convention; more than a selfish one. As far as we are concerned as vesselmen we will make just as much money with ordinary waterways as with deep waterways. But it is a question of very great importance to the people of the United States that they have deep waterways.

"These great lakes are God's highways. They are put here for a purpose. Around them are distributed the most enterprising men of the United States, made enterprising by their very contiguity. The lakes and the waterways are the great competitors with man's advance. The railroads could demand and sustain far greater charges if it were not for the competing lines of these highways of the great lakes.

"The saving by reason of the improvements of the great lakes is wonderful. No route has so magnified the direction of permanent development as that of our inland seas.

"The cost of transportation by lake today is only one-ninth the cost of the same service by rail, and it has brought the farmers of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Illinois in closer proximity to New-York than the farmers of Ohio. The manufactures of the East can be carried 1,000 miles west at less expense than the cost of shipping the same goods one-quarter that distance north or south. It means cheap food, cheap iron, cheap goods to every man, woman, and child in the United States."

While Senator Palmer was then arguing solely in favor of increased appropriations for the deepening of lake channels, his words are equally applicable to that greater problem which the International Deep-Waterways Association will undertake to discuss here next week.

Ex-Superintendent of the Eleventh Census Robert P. Porter, now a resident of this city, in speaking of the development of the lake district, said to THE NEW-YORK TIMES's correspondent: "I showed the people of Cleveland three years ago that the greatest development shown by the eleventh census was in the cities bordering on the great lakes. The West showed greater percentages of gain, of course, but the real solid development of the country was in the territory contiguous to these waterways, and the recovery that has been made from the recent panic has been in the cities around these same shores."

The importance of the subject which the coming convention proposes to discuss is therefore plainly evident.

Something about the organization and its personnel may not, therefore, be amiss.

The association is of Canadian origin, and its formation came about in this way:

The contracts for deepening the Canadian canals have been dragging for some years. The City Council of Toronto conceived that a convention called to consider ampler water transportation would influence the Dominion of Canada in taking steps to hasten these contracts. In sending out the invitations J. Enoch Tompson, President of the council, took special pains to invite a large number of delegates from the United States.

There were more responses from the States than he expected, and these delegates could not easily participate in proceedings relating exclusively to Canadian canals. No one saw this more clearly than Mr. Thompson himself, and Oliver A. Howland, M. P. P., who immediately joined forces with Lyman E. Cooley of Chicago, originator and projector of the great Chicago Sanitary Ship Canal, and Frank A. Flower of Superior, Wis.

These four thought it unwise to be committed to anything in particular except ampler and cheaper facilities for transportation. They preferred before expressing any opinion as to routes to take steps to have either Government or both Governments make such surveys, examinations, and estimates as would disclose the most feasible route. The convention, therefore, resolved itself into a permanent organization, and the Executive Board was empowered to draft a constitution and by-laws, and to do whatever was deemed necessary and proper to gather and disseminate information for the enlightenment of the public, and furthering their central notion of securing some sort of an adequate outlet for the enormous commerce of the great lakes to the Atlantic.

The platform then adopted, and which is the basis, not only of the by-laws, but of everything else done, is as follows:

Whereas, This convention has assembled for the purpose of promoting the union of the lakes and the high seas by waterways of the greatest practicable capacity and usefulness; and, recognizing the supreme utility of such waterway development,

Resolved, That the depth of all channels through the lakes and their seaboard connections be not less than twenty-one feet, and that all permanent structures be designed on a basis of not less than twenty-six feet, in order that the greater depth may be quickly and cheaply obtained whenever demanded by the future necessities of commerce.

Resolved, That this convention recognizes the utility of the natural route to the sea by the St. Lawrence River as most quickly and cheaply improvable, and is also impressed with the commercial necessity of the route reaching the Atlantic Ocean via the Hudson River.

Resolved, That we recommend that the Governments of Canada and the United States appoint a joint commission to consider and report fully upon the advisability of the two countries uniting to establish deep ship channels from the great lakes to the sea, free and neutral, at joint expense, under joint control, as well as the probable character and expense thereof, together with the equitable share that should be charged to each country, and whether the two countries may not co-operate in said undertaking in all matters necessarily international in character.

Resolved, That we cordially approve all projects designed to extend marine commerce by means of waterways from the great lakes into new territory.

Resolved, That, as a preparation for the joint promotion of common interests, it is desirable that a permanent court should be constituted for the decision by rules of law of all questions of an international character which may in any wise arise between the peoples and Governments of the British Empire and the United States.

Resolved, That these resolutions be respectfully communicated to the Governments and Parliaments of Great Britain and the colonies of the British Empire and the Government of the United States.

The organization is planned upon a comprehensive basis. The International President is the Hon. Oliver A. Howland of Toronto; Canadian Vice President, James Fisher, Q. C., M. P. P., Winnipeg; American Vice President Lyman E. Cooley, C. E., Chicago; Treasurer, Capt. James Dunham, the wealthy Chicago ship-canal owner; Executive Secretary and also Secretary of the Executive Board and Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, Frank A. Flower of Superior.

Then there is a President for each State and Territory bordering on or tributary to the great lakes, the New-York President being F. C. Witherbee, the Port Henry iron master.

The work of promotion has been carried on by Executive Secretary Flower, who has been a conspicuous figure in all the transportation conventions of the last dozen years, and who during the last twenty months has entirely abandoned his private business to further the cause of deeper channels and cheaper transportation. The money spent in this work has been supplied by private contributions from less than half a dozen persons, confined exclusively to Quebec, Toronto, Chicago, and West Superior, Wis.

He succeeded, through Senator Vilas, in having passed, as part of the Sundry Civil bill of March 3, 1895, a provision for the appointment of three persons on behalf of the United States, to report separately for this country, and to meet and report jointly with a like commission on the part of the Dominion of Canada. These Commissioners, it is understood, will be appointed soon after the adjournment of the Cleveland convention. Canada has signified its intention of making reciprocal appointments.

The gathering itself will be managed rather peculiarly. All of the addresses or essays have been printed in advance here in Cleveland, uniform in style, which will permit their careful perusal by all who may be interested, in advance of the meetings, and thus not only do away with long, tedious talks, but permit intelligent discussion.

All the pages of these essays, several hundred in number, have been electrotyped, and will be preserved to go into the volume of official proceedings, which will be standard literature for libraries, newspapers, public officials, and political economists on inland water transportation.

The list of topics, with their authors, is as follows:

1. International Comity and Co-operation, annual address of President O. A. Howland, M. P. P., Toronto.
2. Historical and Critical Statement of the Deep Water Movement, report of the Executive Secretary, Frank A. Flower, Superior, Wis.
3. Economics of Deep Water Transportation, F. W. Wheeler, shipbuilder, Bay City Mich.
4. Ultimate Effect of Deep Water from the Great Lakes to the Sea on:
(a) The Development of Our Mineral Resources, Charles Richard Van Hise, Ph. D., Professor of Geology, University of Wisconsin; (b) Domestic Iron Mining, the Hon. Martin Pattison, owner of the fee of the Chadler and Pioneer Bessemer mines, Vermilion Range, Superior, Wis.; (c) Iron and Steel Manufacturing, Arthur J. Moxham, President of the Johnson Iron and Steel Company, Lorain and Cleveland, Ohio, and Johnstown, Penn.; (d) Domestic Lumber and Timber Trade, Richard R. Dobell of Dobell, Beckett & Co., Quebec, and Richard R. Dobell & Co., London; timber exporters, Quebec; also A. L. Crocker, President of Minneapolis Board of Trade, and Chairman of Executive Board of International Deep Waterways Association, Indianapolis; (e) The Grain and Flour Business, Lou R. Hurd, Secretary and General Manager of the Daisy Roller Mill Company, Superior and Milwaukee, West Superior, Wis.; (f) Agricultural Interests, Henry C. Hansbrough, United States Senator from North Dakota, Devil's Lake; (g) Domestic Shipbuilding, George Tunell, S. B., Fellow in Economics, University of Chicago, Albert Lea, Minn.; (h) Railway Traffic and Earnings, Emory R. Johnson, Ph. D., Instructor in Transportation and Commerce, University of Pennsylvania, and Instructor in Economics, Haverford College; (i) Lakeboard and Seaboard Cities, E. V. Smalley, President of St. Paul Chamber of Commerce, and proprietor of Northwest Magazine, St. Paul.
5. Necessities and Advantages of a Ship Canal from the Great Lakes to the Sea, Denison B. Smith, Secretary of Toledo Produce Exchange, Toledo.
6. Volume and Value of Commerce Tributary to an Enlarged Waterway System, James Fisher, Q. C., M. P. P., Winnipeg.
7. New-York and Deep Water to the Great Lakes, Dr Albert Shaw, editor of Review of Reviews; also Thomas C. Clarke, C. E., M. A. S. C. E., M. A. S. M. E., M. A. I. M. E., M. I. of C. E. of New-York.
8. Sectionalism and Railways vs. Deep Waterways, Prof. Lewis M. Haupt, A. M., C. E., railway and canal engineer, Philadelphia.
9. Western Needs of Cheaper Bulk Transportation, E. Rosewater, editor of Omaha Bee, Omaha.
10. High Sea Rules and Regulations on the Great Lakes, Capt. John Swainson, editor of Marine Record, Cleveland; also Lieut. George P. Blow, United States Navy, Chicago.
11. Regulation of the Outflow and Levels of the Great Lakes, George Y. Wisner, C. E., M. A. S. C. E., Detroit; also, Thomas T. Johnston, C. E., Assistant Chief Engineer, Chicago, Sanitary and Ship Canal, Chicago.
12. Relation of Glacial Deposits to Canal Routes, Prof. G. Frederick Wright, Oberlin, Ohio.
13. Comparative Study of Modern Ship Canals, Charles Francis, C. E., M. A. S. C. E., Davenport, Iowa.
14. Pneumatic and Hydraulic Locks, Chauncey N. Dutton, C. E., General Manager Maritime Canal of North America, Washington, D. C.
15. Is a Type of Vessel to Navigate Fresh and Salt Water Practicable? Joseph R. Oldham, N. A. M. E., Cleveland.
16. Modern Methods of Canal Excavation, Isham Randolph, C. E., Chief Engineer Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal, Chicago.
17. Cost, Character, and Utility of Existing Great Lakes—St. Lawrence and Champlain Improvements, Thomas C. Keefer, C. E., ex-Chief Engineer of the Dominion of Canada, Ottawa.
18. Advantages of a Ship Canal from the Great Lakes to New-York, Thomas P. Roberts, C. E., Chairman Engineering Committee, Lake Erie and Ohio River Ship Canal Company, Pittsburg.
19. Effect of Cheaper Transportation Upon Civilization and Christianity, Archbishop John Ireland, St. Paul.
20. Basis for Co-operation by the United States and Canada in Canal Construction and Management, Frank A. Flower, Superior, Wis.
21. Ultimate Development of Water Transportation, Lyman E. Cooley, C. E., Trustee Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal, Chicago.

PERSECUTED PUSHCART MEN

Magistrate Crane Says that Licenses Entitle Them to Some Rights.

A policeman of the West Thirtieth Street Station arraigned, in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, Philipe Markas, a Greek pushcart vendor of fruit, on the charge that Markas had violated a corporation ordinance in keeping his cart in one place on Sixth Avenue for twelve minutes, although the law allows but ten minutes.

The policeman showed Magistrate Crane a letter received by Capt. Pickett from a dry goods firm in Sixth Avenue, which contained a complaint that the peddlers were hurting the business of the big firms by standing in front of their places.

"It seems to me," said Magistrate Crane, "that you are shaving matters mighty close when you arrest a man for standing two minutes too long in one place. If these rich merchants have any complaints to make, let them come here. They seem to think a poor man has not a right to make a living.

"These pushcart men pay a license fee to the city for certain privileges, and they should be allowed to exercise these privileges. As this prisoner says he was not there over ten minutes, and the margin is so small, I will discharge him. I have great sympathy for them, and cannot understand how they get the money to pay the fines imposed on them.

"According to the strict letter of the law, if they move but an inch or two they technically can evade arrest."

A Chicago Boy Glad He Is Lost.

A policeman of the Elizabeth Street Station found Emile D'Ella, fifteen years old, wandering about Park Row Saturday night. The boy told Magistrate Wentworth in the Tombs Police Court yesterday that his father brought him from his home, 142 Harrison Street, Chicago, to put him in a school at Demarest, N. J. They left Chicago Wednesday. He missed his father on a car Saturday morning.

He said he was glad of that fact, as he did not want to go to school. Young D'Ella said his father was an inventor and was trying to dispose of a bridge gate and fire-escape patents.

D'Ella was committed to the care of the Gerry Society until investigation can be made.

His Employes Worked Sunday.

Leo Vogel, a manufacturer of cloaks at 554 East One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, was arrested yesterday morning charged, in the Morrisania Police Court, with having violated the Sunday law.

A policeman found twenty men and girls at work in Vogel's shop. When he was arraigned before Magistrate Simms, Vogel waived examination and demanded a trial. He was held in $100 for trial in the Court of General Sessions.

Mrs. Fleming Goes to Mass.

Mrs. Mary Alice Almont Livingston Fleming, who is suspected of having poisoned Mrs. Evelina Bliss, her mother, rested comfortably Saturday night. She attended yesterday morning mass, said by Father Cunniffe of St. Alphonsus's Church. She also attended services conducted later by Col. Ray.

She had no visitors yesterday morning.

BROOKLYN FIREMEN INJURED

One Fell Through an Air Shaft, Breaking Both Arms and a Leg—The Other Severely Cut.

Two firemen of Hook and Ladder Company No. 11, Brooklyn, were seriously injured at a fire at 1,434 Broadway, Brooklyn, at 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning.

The fire was caused by the explosion of an oil lamp in the apartments of James W. Coyle, on the third floor of the double four-story house. The occupants escaped without injury, but they lost $4,300 worth of furniture.

The building is owned by George Straub of 809 Willoughby Avenue, who estimates his loss at $2,000. The first floor was occupied by Edward Wheeler as a dry goods store. The loss on stock is $3,000.

The fire extended to 1,432 Broadway, which is owned and occupied by Frank B. Losee, a druggist, who estimates his loss at $1,500. The damage, all told, is $10,800, on which there is $8,000 insurance.

Fireman Frank Woods, thirty-four years old, of 207 Reid Avenue, while working on the roof, fell through the air shaft. His injuries caused concussion of the brain, both arms and a leg were broken, and he received two scalp wounds. He was taken to St. Mary's Hospital.

Fireman Henry Boerum, thirty-three years old, of 631 Lexington Avenue, was severely cut on one of the hands by broken glass. He also was taken to St. Mary's Hospital.

Patrolman Brown of the Fourteenth Precinct, on Ralph Avenue, proved to be the right man in the right place when the firemen were injured. He had taken several lessons in the Society for the First Aid to the Injured, and it is said that Woods would probably have bled to death while waiting for the ambulance had it not been for Patrolman Brown, who bandaged the injuries with muslin.

Fire in a two-story frame house in Second Avenue, between Eighty-fourth and Eighty-fifth Streets, at 4 o'clock yesterday morning caused $1,500 damage. The fire started in the kitchen. Its cause is not known. Mrs. Mary Bullock is the owner and occupant of the house.

FUNERAL OF CHARLES LECLERCQ

Comrades of the Veteran Actor Send Handsome Floral Tributes.

Charles Leclercq, the veteran actor, who died of typhoid fever in the New-York Hospital last week, was buried yesterday from the rooms of the Actors' Fund, 12 West Twenty-eighth Street. The body was in the large front room. It reposed in a massive oak coffin

will contain the large laboratory rooms. An abundance of large windows furnishes excellent light, especially in the rear part of the building, where it is most desirable, and where unobstructed light will be obtained on both sides and at the end of the building.

"There are three principal stories, with a high basement and a small attic. The latter will be used as a dormitory for some of the instructors and assistants. On the third floor the large laboratory room accommodates eighty-eight freshmen at a time, and four or more divisions of this number can use it at different periods. The second floor laboratory has places for eighty juniors, including the students in this class who take the chemistry course, and also those in several other courses who take analytical chemistry for a term or more. There will be laboratory space on the first floor for forty seniors of the course in chemistry, and for eleven graduates. In addition, there are in the building five or six smaller laboratories for professors' assistants and, in certain cases, advanced students, which altogether accommodate about sixteen workers. In all the rooms that have just been mentioned 235 persons can work simultaneously. There is a lecture room with eighty or eighty-eight seats upon each of the three principal floors, and a smaller recitation room with thirty-nine seats upon the third floor. A metallurgical lecture room in the basement has places for thirty-five hearers, so that the total seating capacity of the lecture and recitation rooms is 322.

"On the first floor is a large and well-lighted library and reading room, in which will be placed the current chemical journals as well as a very good collection of chemical books of reference which the school already possesses. There is a good-sized balance room upon each of the first two floors, and a number of preparation rooms and storerooms will be conveniently placed near the principal laboratories and lecture rooms. In the basement is a metallurgical laboratory, combined with the lecture room already referred to, with furnaces and other arrangements for practical work in fire assaying. There will be a laboratory for gas analysis and rooms for spectroscopic and other physical work connected with chemistry and a large amount of other space in the basement will be devoted to the storage of apparatus and chemicals. Steam will be brought from Winchester Hall for heating the building, for operating a ventilating fan, and for use in connection with chemical drying closets and steam baths. Steam will also be used for distilling water on the third floor, and this water will be distributed to the floors below by means of block-tin pipes. Indirect steam heat, applied to the air distributed by the fan, will be used in all the important rooms, and there will be additional arrangements for heating by direct radiation. The fan will furnish a liberal supply of air, so that the ventilation will be good and the ordinary chemical vapors will be rapidly removed. An ample number of hoods, under which the more disagreeable chemical operations are to be carried out, will be placed in convenient positions. The building will contain less than fifty-seven of these hoods, each of which will be connected with a separate flue extending to the highest part of the structure. Water and gas will be conveniently distributed, and the drainage will be as simple and direct as possible. Several patterns of laboratory sinks have been devised for the sake of compactness and freedom from spattering.

"The interior brick walls will be finished chiefly of plaster of paris and sand—materials which are not susceptible to the action of ordinary chemical vapors. The ceilings are of wood, except in the main hallway, where they are plastered. The finished floors are generally of Georgia pine, but in a few of the basement rooms asphalt and cement floors have been laid. The table tops of the work benches are of white pine, while the tables of the hoods and many tables of general use are of soapstone, which cannot be affected by the heat. White glazed tiles are used for the backs of many of the hoods, and for the top of the lecture room on the third floor. The building is very convenient and will answer the purposes of the school for instruction and laboratory work in chemistry for some time to come. The possibility of future enlargement has been taken into consideration in planning it, but this step will not be necessary till the school has reached more than double its present proportions, unless the number of students in the Sheffield Scientific School who elect chemistry becomes much greater than at present. The estimated cost of the building is about $125,000."

The Board of Directors of the Yale Alumni Fund has submitted its fifth annual report to the Yale corporation. The fund was opened in June, 1890, the association being formed at the alumni meeting at the University commencement of that year and the Directors then appointed by the President. The total receipts now amount to $44,220.09, contributed by about 900 of the 8,000 of the living alumni. Every one who has been a student in any department is asked to contribute. Any amount, large or small, will be gladly received at any time; but the fund especially reaches after small contributions, which it is hoped will be continued annually. No promise of continuance is asked. Reminders are sent to all members in January of each year.

The policy of the board is to apply the yearly receipts (so far as not restricted by thedonors) to meet the annual expenses of the University. The alumni themselves are regarded as the endowment and the yearly receipts as income. The board applied as income in 1892, $5,000; in 1893, $12,500, and in 1894, $12,500. This year the amount is $13,000, and the total amount available as income carried over is $1,993.27. The receipts since June 15, 1894, amount to $6,549.80, being less by $591.85 than the receipts for the previous year. The President of the University reappointed Messrs. Merrill and Jennings, whose term as Directors expired last June. In the place of Mr. Mason, who resigned, he appointed George A. Adee, '67, and in the place of Mr. Dexter, who also resigned, Otto T. Bannard, '76. Under the amendment to the constitution increasing the number of Directors to twelve, the President appointed Henry W. Calhoun, '83 William Adams Brown, '86; William F. Judson, '90 S. W. W. Farnam of this city is the treasurer of the fund, and Lewis S. Haslam of New-York City, is the secretary.

PRINCETON BOYS AT WORK AGAIN.

The University Opens with More Students than Ever Before.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 22.—Princeton University began its one hundred and forty-ninth year last Wednesday afternoon, with a slightly increased attendance over any former year of her history. During the long Summer vacation, beginning June 14 and ending Sept. 17, the campus gardeners have been busily engaged making alterations and improvements upon the college park. A large number of the old Revolutionary elms have been taken down because of the ravages of the pest which has been killing them for some years past, and it is said that several more of the ancient trees will bow to the woodman's axe in the near future. One new building has been added to the university group during the Summer. This is the new Bacteriological Laboratory, situated below the Isabella McCosh Infirmary, on lower Washington Street. The lower campus, between Dod Hall and the Brokaw Memorial, has received much needed attention in the way of grading, and will present a very handsome appearance as soon as the sod can be laid. Work will soon be begun on the long-neglected Brokaw Field, and this will be pushed to completion, and, it is hoped, will be ready for use during the present academic year. On Alexander Hall the sculptors have completed bas-relief figures in the large ornamental groups.

No important changes have been made in the university Faculty, with the exception of a few promotions and additions. Assistant Prof. Winthrop More Daniels has been appointed Head Professor of Political Economy, succeeding Prof. Woodrow Wilson in that department, while Prof. Wilson continues as Professor of Jurisprudence. Mr. Jesse Benedict Carter of the class of '93 is appointed instructor in Latin. Mr. Carter was the holder of the Stinnecke scholarship while an undergraduate, and was graduated as first honor man of his class. During the last two years he has studied in Europe. In the department of biology Mr. Walter M. Rankin is appointed an assistant professor, and a like appointment is conferred upon Mr. Charles F. W. McClure. Mr. George Madison Priest of the class of '94, after spending a year in study at Berlin, returns to his Alma Mater as instructor in German. Mr. Charles Rogers Watson, also of the class of '94, was appointed instructor in French. Mr. Walter A. Wyckoff has been appointed lecturer in sociology for the next academic year. Mr. Howard Crosby Butler of the class of '02, of New-York City, will deliver a course of lectures on architecture during the year. In the department of mathematics, Mr. Chittenden, resigned, is succeeded by Mr. A. H. Wilson. Prof. Arthur L. Frothingham has been granted leave of absence for one year, and will act with Prof. Hale of Chicago University, as Associate Director of the new school of classical studies at Rome.

The opening exercises of the Theological Seminary were held Thursday morning in the assembly room of Hodge Hall. Profs. Paxton, Green, De Witt, Purves, Davis, and Vos occupied the platform and conducted the exercises. Dr. Green outlined the plan upon which the work will be conducted during the coming year, and extended a warm welcome to the new students. The entering class is the largest in the history of the institution, and the total number enrolled is both larger than ever before, and larger than any other divinity school of the Presbyterian denomination in the country. The Faculty of the institution will remain the same as that of last year, and the curriculum will be enlarged by a special course of lectures on "Missions." The seminary enters upon the new year under very favorable circumstances.

During the Summer the old Princeton Preparatory School has been reorganized. While not an organic part of Princeton University, the reorganization of the school places it in much closer relation to the larger institution than it has enjoyed heretofore. The new stockholders are Princeton alumni, and the Board of Directors are all prominent Princetonians. They are Mr. Cornelius C. Cuyler of New-York City, a graduate of the class of '79; Mr. J. Bayard Henry of Philadelphia, of the class of '76; Mr. M. Taylor Pyne of New-York, a graduate of the class of '77, and Prof. Andrew Fleming West, '74, of Princeton. Prof. John B. Fine is retained as head master of the new school. Mr. Edward James Russell, Princeton, '94, is appointed instructor in Greek, and Mr. Robert Patterson Harris, Princeton, '95, will be instructor in Latin and mathematics. Prof. John H. Westcott, of the Latin Department of the university, will have charge of the Latin and Greek of the new school, and will inspect the class-room work once each week. The moral and Biblical instruction will be conducted by Prof. Hibben of the university.

The first reunion of the class of '95 was held Friday night at the Princeton Inn. About forty men were in attendance, among whom were J. H. Bowman, W. H. Butler, R. H. Carter, Walter Moses, W. R. Darby, D. W. Dexter, J. R. Fleming, S. L. Haynes, Paul G. Huston, H. W. Koehler, Edwin M. Norris, A. P. Nevin, Andrew C. Imbrie, John P. Poe, W. R. Stone, S. C. Woodruff, R. L. Zabriskie, Gordon Fisher, Edward Munn, Walter Lord, Anderson Offut, C. B. Condit, W. John Bone, J. E. Hayes, H. O. Brown, Charles Kellermann, H. M. Canby, C. L. Candee, A. W. Seaver, Henry McNulty, William B. Cooke, V. H. Lukens, W. J. Baird, Charles Hendrickson, L. R. Williams, D. N. Furnagieff, and H. B. Master.

UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER.

Its Forty-sixth Year's Work Well Begun Last Thursday.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 22.—The forty-sixth year's work of the University of Rochester has begun with one of the largest freshman classes in its history. When all have registered it will number about ninety, and of these more than half reside in Rochester. The new instructor in English, Roland F. Gray, who comes from the University of Nebraska, was present at the opening exercises in Anderson Hall Thursday morning. He succeeds the Rev. W. P. McKenzie. In his opening address, President David J. Hill called attention to the fact that the colleges are working more and more toward the preparation of young men for the real work of life. While giving high place to the classics as the "backbone of a liberal education," he believed that this "movement toward reality" was making use of many branches of learning unknown in the old college.

Indications of renewed interest in athletics are already apparent. Capt. Glass of the football team has ordered out his men for practice on Monday and hopes to establish a training table.

Banjos are to be admitted to the Mandolin Club this year. Leader Mattens will examine all applicants on Monday. Simmons, '97, is likely to succeed Engel, '96, as leader of the Glee Club.

The new alumni catalogue has been issued by Secretary Charles M. Williams, '71, of the Board of Trustees. It includes full lists of the alumni, Faculty members, Trustees, and alumni officers, together with valuable historical and chronological tables. The total number of graduates is 1,157, of whom 986 are living. There are 268 residing in Rochester. The oldest living alumnus is the Rev. Robert Telford of Philadelphia, who was graduated with the first class in 1851. Of the 10 graduates of this class 3 others are living. They are the Rev. A. L. Freeman of Canandaigua, Prof. A. A. Brooks of Corpus Christi, Texas, and S. W. Stanley of Rockford, Ill. There have been 293 honorary degrees conferred, the earliest having been given to George Williams Curtis in 1852. Only thirteen of the alumni of this college have been thus honored. There have been eighty-two Trustees. The only survivor of the original board is Elon Huntington of this city, for years a familiar figure at commencement time.

The Rochester Theological Seminary has also begun the year under favorable auspices. Its entering class numbers twenty-two, coming from sixteen different colleges. The number of Western students is especially noticeable. Four new seniors are enrolled and two new members of the middle class. Prof. Walter R. Betteridge will spend the year in Europe. The opening exercises were held Monday evening. The President, Dr. Augustus H. Strong, read the first of a series of essays to be given by him on "Ethical Monism." The Rev. Frederick L. Anderson welcomed the students on behalf of the Baptist churches of the city, and A. A. Shaw responded for the students with an address on "The Student Fellowship."

PLEBES AT ANNAPOLIS.

The Work of Changing the New Students into Trim Cadets.

ANNAPOLIS, Sept. 22.—The new naval cadets are close down to serious and exacting work. Seventy-nine May and September "plebes," the fourth-class men, are sweltering in the September heat over the exercises of the "setting-up drill" and laboring under the routine of the gymnasium. In the "setting-up drill," that system which takes all the unmilitary kinks out of a cadet's physique, Prof. A. J. Corbeisier, the veteran instructor of fencing in the academy, is the master of ceremonies, and in the gymnasium Prof. Matthew Strohm gives the accustomed instruction. All of the military instruction, of which these exercises are parts, is in charge of Lieut. Herman G. Dresel, who will have command of the battalion of cadets this year.

Numbers of the new cadets have never seen a boat until their arrival in Annapolis. From this raw material the one-third of the prim and fine battalion of October to be composed. In three or four days the drill will begin to show its effects in a marked improvement in the bearing of the cadets. Almost every new cadet has some fault in gait or carriage. The drill alters all these and gives the bearing required in a military institution. The daily routine of the naval cadets is just the same as when the academy is opened, Oct. 1. At 6 A. M. comes the morning gun fire and reveille; at 6:15 hammocks must be stowed away; at 6:35, formation for roll call and breakfast; at 7:30 and again at 8:30, another roll call; at 8 the lockers are inspected by the officers; from 8:20 to 10, drills; at 11:30, drills; at 12:25, formation for dinner; from 1:50 to 2:30, drill; at 4:50, drill; 9:55, warning call; at 10 P. M., silence; all hands in bed.

This exacting and daily routine soon breaks in the most obdurate. One of the first naval touches a new cadet takes is the academy "swell." His body seems to catch it from the head of the battalion, where the older cadets march, the first time he marches in to dinner and double-quicks up the mess hall steps.

REOPENING AT UNION.

Stricter Requirements Made the New Freshman Class Smaller.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Sept. 22.—Union College reopened its doors Thursday morning with nearly all of the old students back. The freshman class is much smaller than last year, only seventy-five having matriculated as yet, and it is expected that there will not be in all more than ninety. This is due to the lessened number of scholarships offered, the higher requirements for entrance, and the decision of the Trustees and Faculty that no one would be admitted who was not thoroughly qualified and that a high standard of scholarship instead of large numbers would be the aim of the college. The following this rule over thirty have been turned away.

A preliminary examination in English composition has been required of all freshmen, and examinations for the removal of conditions were also held on Saturday. The work has been taken up mostly in the opening and the arrangement of courses and to "setting up the freshmen," the extremely mild form of hazing which is the custom here.

An unexpectedly large number of students are taking the electrical engineering course, but the head of that department has not yet been selected. Dr. Reeves, a graduate of Johns Hopkins, will assist Prof. Hale in the department of rhetoric and logic. Mr. Bouck of Amherst and Harvard will act as instructor in philosophy, and Kenneth Mackenzie of Harvard as instructor in modern languages.

The sophomore class will, instead of the usual study of English authors, listen to lectures by Prof. Hale on "Constructive Rhetoric." Additional electives for seniors and juniors have been offered as follows: "The Influence of Colloquialism on Style," by Prof. Hale; "The Principles of Science," by Prof. Hoffman, and "Physiological Psycology," by Prof. Bouck.

THE OPENING OF VASSAR.

Some Changes Made in the Faculty of the Institution.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 22.—Vassar College opened on Friday evening, Sept. 20, with an attendance of about 500. Almost one-half of the freshman class is residing at Windsor Hall. This building, which is about a mile from the college campus, has been secured and fitted up temporarily until a new dormitory can be built. A direct line of electric car service transports students from the hall to the main buildings of the college.

Last year Vassar College offered its first graduate scholarships. The following students secured these scholarships, and have returned to resume work: Miss Helen Ladue, economics; Miss Elizabeth C. Smith, Greek and Latin; Miss Theodora Phelps, English; Miss Anna A. Mousch, biology, and Miss Lilian Weaver, mathematics.

Several important changes have been made in the Faculty. In place of Edward Morris Bowman, Professor of Music, who resigned in June, George Coleman Gow, formerly of Smith College, will be Professor of Music and Organist. Miss Laura Wylie, Ph. D., who took her degree from Yale, and has been for several years instructor in English at the Packer Institute, will be instructor in English; Miss Ball of Cornell comes as instructor in Latin; Miss Warren, a Vassar graduate, as an additional instructor in English; Miss Brownell, Vassar, '95, will be an assistant in the biology department; Miss May Cooley will assist Prof. Leroy C. Cooley in the department of physics, and Miss Louisa May will assist in the gymnasium.

An absence of six months has been granted to Dr. Taylor, President of Vassar College. He will leave early in October for Europe.

Wells College Notes.

AURORA, N. Y., Sept. 22.—The work of the first semester at Wells began Thursday with a larger number of students registered than last year. The revised catalogue that appeared last Spring now goes into effect. During the Summer a number of changes have been made about the college buildings. Among other things the walls of the main building have been freshly calcimined and electric lights have been introduced throughout the college.

A new Professor of Biblical Literature and Sociology has been appointed—the Rev. Dean A. Walker, Ph. D. Dr. Walker was graduated from Yale in 1884, and since then he has been at the University of Colorado, at the Protestant College of Bahrein, and for the last two years at the University of Chicago, where he took his doctor's degree. Dr. Walker is much interested in university extension, and hopes to continue his work in that connection while at Wells.

In his lectures before the senior Bible class, Dr. Walker will take up the Old Testament prophecies, especially the Messianic prophecies, while with the other students he will make a thorough and comprehensive study of the life of Christ.

THE ARMENIAN QUESTION

England and America Cannot Afford to Throw Stones, Says a Correspondent.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Lord Salisbury's assertion in his speech on the address, namely, that Turkey's independence "exists by reason of the agreement of other powers that they will not interfere with it, and that they will maintain it," may sound well to the ears of Turkey's detractors, but, if true, the same assertion may also be considered as applying with equal force to every power on earth. And the reason is simple enough. Suppose, for argument's sake, that the European powers, one and all, were to combine their forces, by land as well as by sea, and, with a unity that necessarily would become overwhelming, were to fall upon all British possessions, where would the "independence" of the British Empire be? No doubt it would speedily vanish.

An "agreement," therefore, tacit or not tacit, always exists between civilized nations, an agreement the purport of which is that they will not "interfere" with each other's "independence," and that they will "maintain" it. Otherwise, there would be no stability in human affairs, no political life among nations, no progress. Now, Lord Salisbury may think, if he chooses, that England is an unassailable power, whose first serious defeat from a coming foe would not be the certain signal of her collapse and dismemberment. He may assert that Turkey is, on the contrary, a vulnerable power. But let him ask the Russians what they think of the Turkish soldiers. Let the whole world answer to this. Turkey's "independence" is as certain as Bulgaria's. To refer to the law her "independence" Turkey's enemies must fight first. Words are misleading when they do not correspond to facts.

It seems, however, as if Lord Salisbury had lost the true perspective in some facts especially concerning English cruelty. His non-reference to the Indian mutiny of 1857, and his abstaining to compare it with the Sassoun revolt were most characteristic. Anybody who knows anything about English history and English tenderness of heart remembers with what savage cruelty, with what streams of blood, the English soldiery put down the rebellion of that year. Even Armenian falsehoods as applied to Sassoun were below the truth in comparison with the English application in India of an imperial policy of extermination and death. Such words as "butchery," "hellish deeds," "piteous moans," "piercing cries," "shrieks," "screams," "vain voices of blood and agony," and the like, that fill Mr. Dillon's article on Turkey which has just appeared in an English magazine, apply a thousand times more to the terrible scenes of the Indian mutiny of 1857 than to the Turkish repression of the Armenian revolt of Sassoun of 1894.

Even to-day, if there were to manifest itself in India an agitation equal to the one described by the Rev. Cyrus Hamlin himself as having existed eighteen months ago in Asiatic Turkey among Armenians, the same English soldiery would use absolutely the same cruel means for preserving the "integrity" of the British Empire. And yet no Christian power would think of raising its voice against such a policy. No public meetings would take place in America to condemn a Protestant country. The past has shown us that such would be the case. And even in the present time, who in Europe or in the United States sends a word of sympathy to those Mussulmans, to those Mussulman women and children, to those Mussulman villages that are being plundered and outraged by savage Bulgarians?

Whatever the cause of this conduct may be, nothing, we consider, will be found more instructing and more edifying than the perusal of a remarkable letter published by Mrs. S. L. Baldwin, in The New-York Tribune. Every impartial American will surely judge Turkey with more charity after reading the following passages of said letter:

"Let us be correct and fair in our records. There is cause for us Americans not to be too free with our exhortations, epithets, and threats. The Chinese are not sinners above all others. If you will grant me space in your paper, I will give you reliable details of such outrages against the Chinese in the United States—not in interior cities, but that have taken place in Boston, New-York, and Brooklyn, as well as in San Francisco, San José, Sacramento, Tacoma, Denver, Seattle, and other places—that at least ought to make us silent as well as sad in our present grief over the Ku-Cheng cablegram. I know of no terrible massacre in China in 1885; but I can give the most horrible details of one that occurred right here in our honorable (?) country. I had the painful duty of writing the only detailed account of it published in the East, and had to lay down my pen and leave my desk three times before I could go through with it. I have the official reports, official documents—Chinese, United States, and Union Pacific Railroad—from which to make my painful, reliable record.

"In that massacre, which does distinguish 1885 in our history, more Chinese were killed, shot down, burned alive, in one awful hour, that day in Rock Springs, Wyoming Territory, than were English and Americans killed in China in twenty-five years. For the Ku-Cheng outrage men will be arrested and executed, officers will be removed and degraded, and all destroyed property will be made good. For the Rock Springs massacre not one man, in interior people—so all authorities, our own, Messrs. Cleveland and Bayard among them, declared—up to this date of Aug. 6, 1895, no human being has been arrested, much less punished. All the hard-earned gains of these fifty people were stolen or destroyed, for which the highest authorities declared that 'in justice' there was no claim for indemnity, but 'ex-gratia' it might be given; but exen 'ex gratia' it was not granted until, a few years later, our own West China Mission was ruined—no one hurt—and we want $25,000 for our destroyed property, and our Government had enough shame left to hurry up and pay the 'ex gratia' sum before it shook the American flag before the Chinese Government and threatened a gunboat if the said Chinese Government—so infamous—did not right our fearful wrongs, and 'in justice,' not 'ex gratia,' pay up quickly! Again I say, let us be fair!

"I conclude with a question: Is it a greater offense to 'Our Father' for His American, English, and French children to be killed in China than His Chinese children to come to a like tragic end in the United States? If an offender's sin is to be judged by the light he has, what must the answer be? I am in deep grief for the beloved friends thrust out of life in Ku-Cheng, and I am and have been these many years in as great sorrow for my Chinese friends so brutally robbed and killed in this land filled with gospel light."

Constantinople, Sept. 16.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class VII.—1—Wolff vs. Groh. 2—The Mayor, &c., vs. Staten Island Rapid Transit Company. 3—Frandstadt vs. Newman.

Class VIII.—4—Knudsten vs. Knudsten. 5—Burton vs. United States Electric Forging Company. 6—Schwerin vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 7—Schmidt vs. Girsch Lithographing Company. 8—Boskowif vs. Lichtenhehn. 9—Same vs. same. 10—Rosenfeld vs. Phillip. 11—Railway Advertising Company vs. Raphail. 12—Hecht vs. Barnes. 13—People, &c., vs. Commercial Alliance Life Insurance Company. 14—People, &c., vs. McClellan. 15—Goldman vs. McGrail. 16—Aitken vs. Herzog. 17—Michaels vs. Michaels. 18—Matter of Wood. 19—Werck vs. Coe, Borgfeld & Co. 20—Wildey vs. Robin. 21—Isaacs vs. Hein. 22—Barlow vs. Kirby. 23—Stewart vs. Feuchtwanger. 24—Quimby vs. Zorn. 25—Killian vs. Nason. 26—O'Connor vs. Barnes. 27—People, &c., vs. Finnegan. 28—Second National Bank of Richmond, Ind., vs. C. F. Guyon Company. 29—Matter of Chasman & Co. 30—American Lithographic Company vs. Glen Lithographic Company. 31—Matter of Forbes. 32—Van Deusen vs. Van Deusen.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Extraordinary Session.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

6833—People ex rel. Gleason vs. Board of Aldermen.

CIRCUIT COURT—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Pryor, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.

7—Barbig vs. Strobel.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Dugro, J.—Opens at 12 M. Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S. Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—David Hall, Margaretha Messenfelder, Johann A. H. J. Krupfer, Alfred Fogarty, Miranda A. Arnold, Annie Billings.

At 2 P. M.—John C. M. Guibert, Harvey Romer, Rebecca Kosten.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Contested Wills.—1065—Catharine M. Morrison. 1091—Mary E. Hurley.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Botty, J.—Held in Room 15 City Hall. Motions must be made returnable at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Adjourned to Sept. 24.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Weeks for the People.

1—John Burns. 2—Mary Mulholland. 3—Samuel Raphael, Samuel Feinberg, and Jacob Epstein. 4—George P. Gilbert. 5—Adelina Williams. 6—Louis Valpe. 7—John Hanlon. 8—Carlo Ferraro. 9—Harry Thompson. 10—John Webber. 11—Salvini Parisi.

Pleadings.—1—Elizabeth Hartell. 2—Joseph Stern. 3—Emiel Haffner. 4—Jacob Jacobowitz. 5—Frank Ginnis. 6—Orlando C. Lewis. 7—Arthur W. Brooks. 8—Julius Geeger. 9—John J. Cryan. 10—Guiland Libanati. 11—Jared Flagg, Jr., (2.) 12—John E. Denning. 13—Morris Schoenholz. 14—David Kelter. 15—David Dorsey. 16—Thomas J. Wein. 17—Otto Anderson. 18—John Shine. 19—Tony Cortez. 20—Mary Williams. 21—Joseph McDonald. 22—Macon Lyons. 23—George Russel. 24—Thomas Okley. 25—Abraham Rosenbaum. 26—Andrew Johnston. 27—August Fetter. 28—Hugo Storm. 29—George J. Plunkitt. 30—Frederick B. Kenrick. 31—Samuel Cohen. 32—Nathan Cohen. 33—Mary Harvey and Susan Fitzgerald. 34—John Murphy, alias Nagle, and John Murphy. 35—James E. Carroll. 36—Michael Conklin. 37—William G. Wheeler.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for the People.

1—William Gleason and Patrick Kearney. 2—Edward Flynn and John Sullivan. 3—George Lyons. 4—John Bendetto. 5—George Dutcher. 6—Samuel Pollock. 7—Joseph Harmon. 8—Louis Devolowitch. 9—Owen McCabe. 10—Francis McNally. 11—Daniel Connors and Edward Sellin. 12—Johanna Angerbauer.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for the People.

1—Harry Shaw. 2—Nathan Tefel. 3—Edward Kern, Sr., and Edward Kern, Jr. 4—James Wallace. 5—Kate Stokesberger. 6—Edward Eden. 7—James M. Ward. 8—Joseph Gilman. 9—Alfonso Guida, Petro Pollemedo, and Michael Fernolte. 10—Michael Breen. 11—John Kelly. 12—William Sangstor. 13—Eugene Parodi. 14—James Potter. 15—Boyd Zernia. 16—John Johnson and Vincent Anderson.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Newton and Pettit vs. Manhattan Railway Company—Charles H. Truax, George H. Taylor, and William F. Gardiner. Sidenberg vs. White—Frederick S. Duncan. Muller vs. Masche—John B. Pine. Bailey vs. Pendleton—Charles E. Trowbridge. Junker vs. Collins—John B. Pine. Watson vs. Finch—Henry W. Bean.

Receiver Appointed—New-York.

CITY COURT—Fitzsimmons, J.—James V. Lawrence vs. Carrie A. Duggan—James M. Hunt.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CITY COURT—Part I.—Osborne, J.

1008—Faustich vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1095—Arlt vs. Greenberg. 997—Blum vs. Ibert. 1824—Boerum vs. Feltman. 1826—Jones, administrator, &c., vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1831—Campbell vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1832—Rikel vs. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad. 1838—Daly vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1340—McBride vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 690—Mahon vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 906—Simonds vs. Woodruff, executor, &c. 1584—Bonner vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 493—Zimmerman vs. Long Island Railroad. 590 and 591—Smith vs. Lee et al. 1908—O'Brien vs. Kimball. 1315—Skinner vs. Overton—2675—Douglass vs. Hendrickson et al. 525—Grimes, assignee, vs. Courtney, Sheriff, &c. 526—Seed vs. Courtney, Sheriff, &c. 1018—Brenner, administrator, &c., vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 962—McGovern vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1232—Appleton vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 1254—Peterson vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 1168—Abry vs. Cummings. 1263—Cummings vs. Abry. 2374—Quinn, infant, &c., vs. Wechsler et al. 1341—Fromm, administrator, vs. Bush. 115—Schultz vs. Sondtag. 716—Goldner vs. Berkeley. 2672—Horn vs. Kohlmann. 816—Bartels vs. Bennett. Highest number reached on regular call, 1342.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Osborne, J.—The entire Special Term calendar for September will be Called.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The wills of Henry B. Burrill, Thomas Bollinson, Margaret Carberry, George W. Berry, Anton Schmidt, Henry Burke, Frederick Keller, Sophia Meir, Margaret Galway, John Marshall, Daniel Phelan, Margaret Gufta, Elias Shlosberg, Edward Motter, Anna Pfeffer, Louis Zechiel, Charlotte Valeche, Warner T. Webster, Matilda Shay, Joseph Walker, Michael J. Hardman, and John C. Eagan. The accounting in the estate of John S. Browne. The guardianship of Ada and Ella Whittier. The inventory in the estate of Edward Hagen, Sr. Contested Calendar at 10:30.—23—Will of Patrick H. Edwards.

Drugged and Robbed by a Doctor.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Sept. 22.—Quite a sensation was created yesterday by the arrest of Dr. H. S. Town of San Antonio, Texas, on the charge of having drugged and robbed Mrs. Kate Nettles, a prominent woman of Oak Ridge, La., at the United States Hotel, Friday night. Dr. Town and his wife invited Mrs. Nettles to join them in a glass of wine in their room at the hotel. She was taken very ill after drinking the wine, when the doctor gave her a hypodermic injection, which rendered her unconscious. She was then robbed of her gold watch and $96 in cash. Dr. Town confessed the robbery and was placed in jail.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Sept. 28 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 6 AM for Europe, per steamship Havel, via Southampton and Bremen; at 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Servia, via Queenstown, (letters must be directed "per Servia.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Louis, via Southampton, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per St. Louis";) at 8:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Ireland, per steamship Germanic, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Germanic";) at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Westernland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Westernland.")

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Columbia, via Cherbourg, Southampton, and Hamburg; at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Werkendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Werkendam.")

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for Germany, per steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, must be directed "per Kaiser Wilhelm II.";) at 7 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Champagne, via Havre; at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Campania, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Genoa, per steamship Saale, (letters must be directed "per Saale";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Norge, (letters must be directed "per Norge";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Obdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Obdam";) at 11 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Circassia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Circassia.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

MONDAY.—At 2 PM (also at 6 PM) for Brazil, per steamship Clement, via Para, Maranham, and Ceara, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Clement";) at *3 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 4 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Endeavour; at 9 PM for Jamaica, per steamer from Boston.

TUESDAY.—At *3 PM for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamer from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 9 AM for Costa Rica, per steamship George Dumois, via Limon; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Alvena; at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savantilla, via Curacao, per steamship Philadelphia, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Philadelphia";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Yumuri, via Havana.

THURSDAY.—At 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Santiago; at 9 PM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Boston.

FRIDAY.—At *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans.

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Salerno, from Baltimore, (letters must be directed "per Salerno";) at 8:30 AM for Brazil, per steamship Galileo, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Galileo";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Costa Rica, per steamship Adirondack; 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Orizaba, (letters for other parts of Mexico and Cuba must be directed "per Orizaba.")

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays to Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Strathnevis, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Sept. 26 at 7:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Oct. *7 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Culmination of the Reaction in a Sharp Upward Turn.

GOLD SHIPMENTS BELIEVED TO BE OVER

Exchange Lower and Further Ease Looked For as a Result of Exports of Cotton and Other Staples—The General List Higher.

MONDAY—A. M.

The reaction in the stock market exhausted itself on Monday morning, and from that time on the course of prices has been upward. The recovery has been almost as sharp as the decline which preceded it, the majority of the active stocks having scored material advances for the week. Speculative traders have guided their operations with the gold movement in view, and when large imports were promised they became very free sellers of stocks. As the week advanced, and it became a practical certainty that the shipments would be insignificant, the short interest hastened to cover, with the result of a general advance all along the line.

The week closed with a well-developed belief that the gold export movement had culminated, and that in a very short time there would be a plentiful supply of bills from shipments of cotton and other staples. This opinion was strengthened by an announcement to that effect by Messrs. Lazard Frères, and also by the closing up of the affairs of the bond syndicate. It was argued that the syndicate would not retire from the field while there was any possibility of serious embarrassment to the National Treasury. Other favorable incidents of this week included the pronounced success of the Erie reorganization plan, the satisfactory progress at the meeting of the trunk line Presidents, the promised settlement of the Pacific Mail-Panama Railway dispute, the advance in the price of anthracite coal, and the gratifying increase in the earnings of the principal railway systems.

While the railway list was fairly active and strong under the lead of the Grangers, speculative interest centred chiefly in the industrial group. There were wide fluctuations in Tobacco, Sugar, and Chicago Gas, with net gains of 2⅝ in Sugar, 3⅝ in Tobacco, and 7¼ in Chicago Gas. Distillers, General Electric, and Lead also gained from 2 to 3 points each.

The following gives the highest and lowest prices for the week and the closing prices for the corresponding week last year:

	High-est.	Low-est.	Closing, Sept. 22, '94.
American Coal	100	100	..
American Cotton Oil	23¼	21½	34½
*Am. Sugar Ref.	108¾	103¼	96¾
*Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	100½	99⅜	94¾
American Tel. & Cable Co	92	92	..
American Tobacco	104	94½	102¾
At., T. & S. F., 2d in. pd.	20½	18¾	..
A., T. & S. F., all in. pd.	23⅜	22⅛	..
A., T. & S. F. pf., when iss.	34	30¾	..
Atlantic & Pacific	1¼	1¼	1¼
Baltimore & Ohio	64½	63	77
*Bay State Gas	20⅜	20⅛	..
Canada Southern	55¼	53	52¼
Canadian Pacific	58½	55⅝	65¾
Chesapeake & Ohio	20⅞	19	20⅜
Chicago Gas	71½	61½	72
Chi. & East. Illinois	52½	52	..
Chi. & E. Illinois pf.	104	104	..
Chicago & N. W.	103⅜	101½	104
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	86½	83¼	75⅜
C., C., C. & St. L.	46⅛	43	40
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	95¼	93⅜	..
C., M. & St. Paul	77¾	72⅝	65⅞
C., M. & St. Paul pf.	130	129	123
Chi., R. I. & P.	78¾	75¾	61¾
Col. Coal & Iron, Dev.	7	6⅜	10
Col. Fuel & Iron	39	36	24
Colum. & Hocking Coal	4	3⅜	..
Col., H. V. & T.	24½	23½	19
Consolidated Gas Co.	144⅜	141½	123¾
Delaware & Hudson	133¾	129⅜	125½
Del., Lack. & West.	168¼	165	172½
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	54½	52	35⅞
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd.	21½	16⅜	..
Erie Tel. & Tel.	65½	60¼	..
Flint & Père Marquette	17	16¼	..
Flint & Père Marq'te pf.	48¾	45	..
General Electric	40⅜	36¼	39¾
Green Bay & Winona, t. r.	⅜	⅜	..
Green Bay & W. t. r., pf.	¾	¾	..
Illinois Central	103	102½	..
Iowa Central	10⅜	10⅜	8½
Iowa Central pf.	34	33½	..
Kanawha & Michigan	9½	9	..
Laclede Gas	30	26½	19
Laclede Gas pf.	87¾	86	..
Lake Erie & Western	25¼	23½	18¼
Lake Erie & Western pf.	78	77½	73½
Lake Shore	150	148	136¾
Long Island	85	85	87
*L. I. Traction, all in. pd.	20	19¼	..
Louisville & Nashville	64¾	61½	57⅜
Louis., N. A. & Chic.	9¾	8¾	8½
Louis. N. A. & Chic. pf.	29	28¼	26
Manhattan Beach	7	6⅝	..
Manhattan Con	111½	107¼	117¾
*Metropolitan Traction	101¼	101¼	..
Mexican Central	13½	13¼	..
Michigan Central	101½	100	98¼
Minneapolis & St. Louis	25½	23	..
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf.	87½	85	..
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.	60½	55	..
Minnesota Iron	69	68	..
Missouri Pacific	39	33⅞	20
Missouri, Kan. & Texas.	18¼	17¼	14⅜
Missouri, Kan. & Tex. pf.	39	34	22⅞
Morris & Essex	166	166	..
*National Lead Co.	37½	32½	40½
*National Lead Co. pf.	92	90	88¾
National Linseed Oil	25	23½	15
National Starch	7	7	..
National Starch 1st pf.	50	50	..
New-Jersey Central	115¼	107	111½
New-York Central	103	101⅝	101¼
N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd.	58	56	28½
N. Y. & N. H., rights	19	19	..
New-York, L. E. & West.	9¼	8⅜	15¾
N. Y., L. E. & W. 1st in. pd.	12½	12	..
N. Y., L. E. & West. 2d.	22¾	20¼	..
New-York, Sus. & West.	13⅜	12	17⅛
N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	35⅞	31¼	47
Norfolk & Western	4⅛	3½	8½
Norfolk & Western pf.	13⅞	13⅝	25⅞
North American	5⅜	5½	4½
Northern Pacific	5½	5	4⅞
Northern Pacific pf.	19¾	18½	18¾
Ontario & Western	18¼	17	17⅛
Oregon Short L. & U. N.	11½	10	..
Pacific Mail	34½	30	14⅜
Peoria & Eastern	9	9	..
Peoria, Decatur & Evans.	6⅜	6½	3½
Philadelphia & Reading	21⅜	18¼	21⅜
Pittsburg & Western pf.	31	30½	..
Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	19¼	18	19½
Pitts., C., C. & St. L. pf.	57	56	52½
Pullman Palace Car Co.	173½	173	158⅜
Rio Grande Western pf.	41	41	..
St. Louis Southwestern	8½	7½	4⅜
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	17⅞	15½	9½
St. Paul & Omaha	43¾	41	37⅞
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	119	118	..
Silver Bullion certs.	67⅛	67¼	..
Southern Pacific	24⅜	23⅜	20⅜
Southern Railway	13½	11⅞	13⅞
Southern Railway pf.	40⅝	37	43½
Tennessee Coal & Iron	44¾	38⅜	18⅜
Texas Pacific	12½	11	10
Toledo & Ohio Central	41	41	45
Tol., Ann Ar. & N. Mich.	2¼	1¾	8
*Tol., St. L. & Kan. City.	10	9	..
Union Pacific	15⅝	14½	13⅜
Union Pac., Den. & Gulf.	7	6	5⅛
U. S. Cordage, all in. pd.	8¼	6	..
U. S. Cord. pf., all in. pd.	15½	13½	..
U. S. Cord. gtd., all in. pd.	32	27¾	..
United States Rubber	40¾	38½	40
United States Rubber pf.	94⅞	93½	94¾
*United States Leather	16¾	15½	10⅜
*United States Leather pf.	86	83¼	61¾
Virginia Midland	25	25	..
Wabash	9⅞	9	6¾
Wabash pf.	24⅛	21	15
Western Union Telegraph	94	92¼	89¾
*West. Union Beef	9	9	..
*Wheeling & Lake Erie	15¾	13⅞	13¼
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	49¾	48	45⅞
Wisconsin Central	6¾	6	..
*Unlisted.			

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was somewhat firmer. Call loans were made at from 1½@3 per cent., the average being about 2 per cent. Time money was in improved demand, with inquiries for short periods. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty days, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four months, and 4 per cent. for five to six months.

Commercial paper was in fair supply, but the demand was restricted. Rates were 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4½@5 per cent. for four months' bills commission-house and prime four months' single names, 4¾@5¼ per cent. for prime six months', and 5½@7 per cent. for good four to six months' single names.

The Bank of England gained £974,420 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 60.38, became 60.23. The bank's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France lost 7,675,000f in gold and 2,375,000f in silver.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was lower, influenced by greater activity in money and by a light demand. The posted rates for sterling were $4.88½ for 60-day bills and $4.89½ for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.88½@$4.88¾ for 60-day bills, $4.89¼ @$4.89½ for demand, $4.89½@$4.89¾ for cable transfers, and $4.87¾@$4.88 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.17½ for long and 5.16¾ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅜ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅜.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—40c discount. Boston—16c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c. Charleston—Buying par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium up to $5,000; 1-10 per cent. premium for larger sums.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were not quoted on Saturday.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53¼c.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $23,323,848, and the exports for the same period $85,554,156. The net exports, therefore, have been $42,230,308. The net exports to date in 1894 were $66,208,194; in 1893, $13,241,865, and in 1892, $52,145,100.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued on Saturday, showed a decrease in reserve of $4,241,750. The banks now hold $22,443,500 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in loans of $5,456,000, a decrease in specie of $544,900, a decrease in legal tenders of $7,019,800, a decrease in deposits of $13,291,800, and an increase in circulation of $137,000.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and for the year:

	Sept. 21, '95.	Sept. 14, '95.	Sept. 22, '94.
Loans	$517,242,900	$518,365,800	$497,919,400
Specie	61,670,600	62,515,500	91,882,400
Legal tenders	100,089,000	107,108,800	115,094,300
Total reserve	$162,059,600	$169,624,300	$206,956,700
Reserve req'rd ag't deposits	139,616,100	142,939,050	146,982,025
Excess res've above legal req'ments	$22,443,500	$26,685,250	$59,974,675

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

1895	$22,443,500	1890	$1,905,200
1894	59,974,675	1889	1,979,990
1893	17,609,950	1888	11,943,725
1892	5,051,075	1887	5,816,725
1891	2,756,750	1886	9,079,875

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Sugar Refining	2⅞
American Sugar Refining pf.	1½
American Tobacco	3⅞
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, all in. pd.	1¼
At., T. & S. F. pf., when issued	2⅜
Canada Southern	1¼
Canadian Pacific	2½
Chicago Gas	7¼
Chicago & Northwestern	3
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	2⅜
C., C., C. & St. Louis	1½
C., C., C. & St. Louis pf.	2¼
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	4⅛
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	2⅛
Colorado Fuel & Iron	2
Consol Gas	1
Del. & Hudson	2⅞
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	5⅜
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	3⅛
Dist. & Cattle Feeding, all in. pd.	2⅝
Erie Telegraph and Telephone	3¼
General Electric	3
Illinois Central	1½
Laclede Gas	1½
Laclede Gas pf.	1½
Lake Erie & Western	1
Lake Shore	1
Louisville & Nashville	3⅛
Minneapolis & St. Louis	1⅝
Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf.	1
Missouri Pacific	3⅛
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	2⅝
National Lead	3
National Lead pf.	1
New-Jersey Central	1¼
New-York Central	1
New-York, Susquehanna & Western pf.	2⅜
New-York, Ontario & Western	1¼
Ore. S. L. & U. N.	1½
Pacific Mail	2½
Philadelphia & Reading	1⅜
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1
St. Paul & Omaha	1⅝
Southern Railway	1
Southern Railway pf.	2¾
Union Pacific	1¼
United States Leather	1¼
United States Leather pf.	1¼
United States Rubber	1½
Wabash pf.	1
Western Union	2⅛
Wisconsin Central	1

DECLINED.

Baltimore & Ohio	2½
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	..
Col., H. V. & Tol.	1¼
New-York & New-England	2
Pittsburg & Western pf.	1½
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	1¼

CHANGES IN BONDS.

ADVANCED.

At., T. & S. F. 4s, t. r.	2½
At., T. & S. F. 4s, when issued	2¼
At., T. & S. F. 2d	2⅜
At. T. & S. F. adj. 4s	2⅜
Chicago & Erie 1st	2½
Chicago & Erie inc.	2
Colorado Midland 4s, t. r.	1
Consolidated Gas of Chicago 5s	4
Iron Mountain general	1
Kansas Pacific Con., t. r.	1
Kansas, Chicago & Pacific 1st	1
Kansas & Texas 2d	2⅞
Lake Erie & Western 1st	1
Louisville & Nashville unif. 4s	1
Missouri, Kansas & E. 1st	1½
Ohio Southern 1st	1½
Ore. S. L. & U. N. con., t. r.	3½
Phil. & R. 1st pf. inc.	3
Phil. & R. 2d pf. inc.	2
Phil. & R. 3d pf. inc.	1½
Rio G. & Western 1st	1½
St. L. Southwestern 1st	1½
St. L. Southwestern 2d	1½
Tenn. C. & I. 1st, Tenn.	3
U. S. Cordage 1st, t. r.	1
Wabash 2d	1
W. N. Y. & Penn. general	1
Wisconsin Central 1st, t. r.	2½

DECLINED.

Broadway & 7th Av. con.	1
Brooklyn W. & W. 5s	1¾
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1925	1
Canadian Southern 2d	1
Detroit Gas 5s	1
Fort W. & D. C. 1st	3
L., Ev. & St. L. gen. 5s	2
Northern Pacific 3d, c.	1⅜
Northern Pacific col. tr. notes	1⅜
Oregon Improvement con.	1
Oregon R. & N. con. 5s, t. r.	1
Oregon R. & N. col. tr. 5s, t. r.	2½
Peoria & Eastern 1st	1¼
Pittsburg & Western 1st	1¾
Rock Island deb. 5s	1⅛
St. Paul 1st, Min. Pt.	1
San A. & A. Pass. 4s	1½
Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st, t. r.	1
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st	1

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

While not active the bond market has been strong and prices for speculative bonds have quite recovered the loss made the previous week. Feeling has undergone almost a complete change in regard to the financial situation, an immediate issue of Government bonds being no longer thought likely, and upon good authority it has been stated that the gold shipments have about come to an end. This naturally had a favorable tendency in the bond market. Atchison securities have advanced from 1 to 2 per cent. Philadelphia & Reading bonds have also been in good demand, showing an average advance of nearly 2 per cent. on the better earnings and the expectation that a plan for the reorganization of the properties will soon be announced.

Chicago and Erie firsts sold up to 111. They will be an underlying lien upon the Erie Road when reorganized. These bonds have risen nearly 30 per cent. within the last four or five months. Oregon Improvement consol. 5s declined sharply on the report that interest due Oct. 1 will not be met and that the holders of the bonds will be asked to fund their coupons for a number of years. The company was in trouble some two years ago, but made a settlement at the time and has been struggling along ever since.

High grade investment bonds are in as great demand as ever, but business has been extremely small on account of the continued lack of offerings. Holders do not seem disposed to sell even at the high prices now prevailing. Guaranteed stocks have also been in demand and for nearly all the leading issues the bid prices have been advanced. There, however, has been little trading, few lots having been offered for sale.

In traction and gas bonds the feeling is better and some advances have been made. Government bonds have been more active than for a long while and prices are all higher than last week on the feeling that the occasion for a new issue of bonds has probably disappeared.

THE BULLION MOVEMENT.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week, and at the corresponding date in 1894. These figures are received weekly by cable, by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

		Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.			
Sept. 19,	1895	£42,974,038	.....
Sept. 20,	1894	39,378,327	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.			
Sept. 19,	1895	£90,896,404	£50,082,292
Sept. 20,	1894	76,273,285	50,421,103
BANK OF GERMANY.			
Sept. 19,	1895	£34,733,862	£14,187,885
Sept. 20,	1894	35,780,250	11,928,750
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.			
Sept. 19,	1895	£21,326,000	£13,181,000
Sept. 20,	1894	13,138,000	15,297,000
SPAIN.			
Sept. 19,	1895	£8,004,000	£11,820,000
Sept. 20,	1894	7,063,000	9,327,000
NETHERLANDS.			
Sept. 19,	1895	£4,285,000	£6,890,000
Sept. 20,	1894	4,485,000	6,870,000
BELGIUM.			
Sept. 19,	1895	£2,846,000	£1,423,000
Sept. 20,	1894	2,991,333	1,495,667
Total last week		£194,967,392	£97,584,180
Corresponding week in	1894	180,210,195	95,339,520
Week ending Sept. 12		194,438,455	97,734,375
Corresponding week last year		180,170,651	95,372,653

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New-York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Friday	$2,235,794
Corresponding week 1894	7,639,391
Since Jan. 1, 1895	379,530,188
Corresponding period 1894	315,356,803

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ending last Tuesday	$6,275,503
Corresponding week 1894	6,200,625
Since Jan. 1, 1895	239,644,017
Corresponding period 1894	260,993,767

Imports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$117,840
Corresponding week 1894	346,398
Since Jan. 1, 1895	24,632,898
Corresponding period 1894	15,542,527

Exports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$2,408,008
Corresponding week 1894	677,383
Since Jan. 1, 1895	90,872,870
Corresponding period 1894	109,490,109

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Exchanges for week ending Sept. 21	$615,099,129
Balances for week ending Sept. 21	$8,571,604
Clearings for week ending Sept. 14	676,133,300
Balances for week ending Sept. 14	38,657,396
Clearings for week ending Sept. 7	543,755,356
Balances for week ending Sept. 7	33,215,831
Clearings for week ending Aug. 31	517,276,767
Balances for week ending Aug. 31	37,513,909
Clearings for week ending Aug. 24	503,040,923
Balances for week ending Aug. 24	32,872,641
Clearings for week ending Aug. 17	498,354,420
Balances for week ending Aug. 17	38,075,434

ALBANY AND TROY PRICES.

ALBANY, Sept. 21.—Union Railway of New-York was the feature of the local security market, and the shares were marked up 4 per cent. It was rumored that a large block was wanted, but this was not true, as an offering of 75 shares to-day was not taken. South End Bank stock was strong; the bid price advanced 2 per cent. New-York Air Brake fluctuated widely during the week, but closed ½ per cent. lower for the bid price. The official net earnings of the company, compared with last year, are as follows: June, 1894, $7,457.44; June, 1895, $18,932.11; July, 1894, $18,341.46; July, 1895, $46,218.46; August, 1894, $10,345.78; August, 1895, $40,589.84. Additional men have been placed at work at the company's shop at Watertown, where 350 are now employed. The new brake recently patented has proved to be equal to the Westinghouse. The bond market has held firm. Watervliet 6s are higher, but there were no transactions of importance reported.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany City 6s, 1915-1919	130	..
Albany City 4s, 1920-1980	108	..
Albany City National Bank	90	95
Albany City Stor. & Ware. Co.	100	..
Albany County Bank	128	131
Albany Insurance Company	115	125
Albany Railroad stock	100	135
*Albany R. R. cn. 5s, due 1940	107½	..
*Albany Railroad inc. 5s	10½	..
*Albany Railroad deb. 6s	125	..
Albany Safe Dep. & Storage Co.	105	..
Celluloid Company	66	69
Commercial Insurance Company	90	..
†Commercial Union Telephone Co.	103	106
Consolidated Car Heating Co.	35	37½
First National Bank	163	165
Hudson River Telephone Co.	38	39
Manhattan Oil Co. of Lima, Ohio	35	40
Mechanics & Farmers' Bank	402	180
Merchants' National Bank	178	180
Municipal Gas Co. of Albany	150	190
*Municipal Gas Co. of Albany 6s, 1906	111	112½
National Commercial Bank	330	..
National Exchange Bank	115	117½
New-York Air-Brake Company	10	12
N. & E. G. H. R. gtd 5s, 1911	105	106
New York State Bank	200	..
Park Bank	125	..
Rensselaer & Saratoga	180	..
Saranac & Lake Placid Railroad	57	60
South End Bank	57	60
*Thompson Pulp & Paper Co. Mills 6s, 1895	100	100½
Ulster & Delaware 5s	100	25
Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga	..	..
Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga, 1922	100	..
†Union Railway Co. of N. Y.	100	..
†Union Ry. Co. of N. Y. 5s of 1922	104	105½
*Watervliet T. & P. R. gtd. 3s	116	..
*Watervliet T. & R. R. 2d mtge.	114	..
*Westchester Electric R. R. gtd. 5s, 1943	101½	102½
‡Westcott Express Company	20	25
‡Westcott Express Company pf.	100	110

TROY SECURITIES.

Central National Bank	118	120
Citizens' Steamboat Company	175	200
Manufacturers' National Bank	200	210
Manufact. Nat. Bank of Cohoes	145	170
Mutual National Bank	180	185
National State Bank	195	200
National Bank of Troy	95	100
National Bank of Cohoes	135	140
National Bank of West Troy	125	130
People's Bank of Lansingburg	130	..
Troy City National Bank	160	165
*Troy City Railroad 5s, 1942	107	108
Troy Gas Co. stock	127	128½
*Troy Gas Co. deb 6s	114	115
*Troy Gas Co. cn. 5s	108	..
Troy Railroad Company	86½	87
Troy Telephone & Cable Co.	90	..
Union National Bank	250	..
Walter A. Wood Co.	..	52

*And accrued interest. †Ex dividend. ‡Nominal.

THE PITTSBURG MARKET.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 21.—A recovery of 3 per cent. in Philadelphia Gas from the low point touched last week on the passage of the dividend has been the feature of the market this week. There has been a fair demand for the stock, also for Chartiers Valley Gas, which is operated by the Philadelphia Company, and it is generally believed that persons interested in the formation of an illuminating gas combination have been the purchasers; certainly the market has not advanced on the prospect of an early resumption of dividends. Messrs. Widener and Elkins of Philadelphia were here during the week and held a conference with the capitalists who organized the Consolidated Traction Company, for the purpose of forming a combination of the street railway systems of Pittsburg and Allegheny. There has been much guesswork as to the progress made and the basis for the consolidation, but no official information is forthcoming, in the absence of which the public remains apathetic toward traction stocks. The Westinghouse securities continue dull. Small lots of Air Brake sold at 147, and Underground Cable at 101, the highest prices ever quoted for these stocks, Alleghany Valley Railway preferred has sold at 12, the highest price since the panic, and the buying has been of an unusually good character. The stock carries 3 per cent. cumulative dividends, and about 10½ per cent. has already accumulated. While it is not expected that these dividends will be paid for several years, perhaps, it is nevertheless regarded as a good speculative purchase, and especially since the road is so closely affiliated with the Pennsylvania Railroad. Traction bonds have been in good demand and are higher. The reaction in the iron market is looked upon as a healthy thing; the mills are very busy, and the railroads are taxed to handle the traffic. Money fairly active at 6 per cent.

Messrs. Dick Brothers & Rea, 10 Wall Street, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Philadelphia Company	14⅜	15
Wheeling Gas	18	19
Central Traction	25½	25⅞
Citizens' Traction	56¾	57½
Pleasant Valley	20	21½
Pittsburg & Birmingham	..	16⅝
Duquesne Traction	34½	..
P., Ally. & Manchester	39	40
West. Electric 2d pf.	35½	37
Westinghouse Air Brake	..	150
U. S. & Signal common	13¾	..

THE PROVIDENCE MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 21.—The local market has continued in much the same condition as reported last week. The bank stock list is, perhaps, a trifle weaker, with the following sales at auction: American National at 45¼, National Bank of North America at 44¼, and Rhode Island National Bank at 94. The stock of the Industrial Trust Company has again sold at 98, and that price is still bid with offerings at 100. New-Haven rights are still active, with 18⅛ bid and 19⅛ asked. Debenture rights are quoted at 8⅞ bid, 8⅞ asked. Insurance stocks are more active. Equitable has sold at 50 and Providence Washington at 47¾@48¾. The illuminating stocks are somewhat sought for. A small lot of Narragansett Electric Light has sold at 85, and Providence Gas has sold at 85½.

The local money market is fairly firm, with rates for commercial paper ruling at 5@5½ per cent. Call loans between banks are 3 per cent.

Messrs. Miller & Vaughan, Providence, R. I., report closing prices as follows:

BANKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
American	46	47
Atlantic	32	..
Blackstone Canal	25	28½
City	50½	..
Commercial	47	48½
Eagle	56	56¾
Fifth	47	48
First	110	113
Fourth	119½	..
Globe	54¼	..
High Street	61	..
Lime Rock	7	..
Manufacturers'	187	..
Merchants'	69	..
Mechanics'	52½	55
National Exchange	100	..
National North American	43¾	44½
National Commerce	45	..
Old	112½	116
Phenix	72	..
Rhode Island	24	25
Roger Williams	68	..
Second	..	128
Traders'	40	..
Westminster	57	..
Weybosset	44	47

PAWTUCKET.

Pacific	67	..
Slater	157	..

TRUST COMPANIES.

Industrial	98	100
Mercantile	30	40
Union	50	..

RAILROADS.

Boston & Providence	260	..
N. Y., N. H. & H.	*117	182
N. Y., N. H. & H. rights	18⅝	19¼
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. bonds	118	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. rights	8⅝	8⅞
Providence & Springfield	80	..
Pawtuxet Valley	110	..
Providence & Worcester	*249	..
Providence, Warren & B.	125	..

MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.

American Screw	*216	220
American Supply	..	72½
Armington & Sims	..	50
Gorham Manufacturing	80	..
Gorham Manufacturing pf.	117	119
Nicholson File	58	..
National & Prov. Wors. pf.	99	..
National & Providence Wors. 6s	100	105
Paw. Hair Cloth	398	..
R. I. Perkins, H.-S.	90	95
R. I. Perkins H.-S. pf.	97	100

INSURANCE.

Equitable	49	51
Merchants'	49	..
Providence Washington	47½	50

GAS AND ELECTRIC.

Narragansett Electric	84¾	85
Providence Gas	85	..
Pawtucket Gas	81	82½
Providence Telephone	93	95
R. I. Electric Protect.	..	120

MISCELLANEOUS.

Continental Steamboat	..	70
P. & Stonington S. S.	149	..

*Ex dividend. †Ex rights.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The rate of discount for three months during the past week was ⅝ per cent., and for 30-day bills ¼ per cent. The influx of gold continues. The present congestion is unprecedented. Silver is steady. On the Stock Exchange business was quieter on account of the Jewish holidays and the approaching settlements. Consols have fallen 1-16. The decline in American railway securities was checked by easier rates of exchange. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé As have risen 1¾; Illinois Central and Lake Shore and Michigan Southern 1½ each; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and Louisville and Nashville 1¼ each; Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific ordinary and Central Pacific ¾ each; Denver and Rio Grande common ⅛ preferred, Union Pacific, and Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific preferred ½ each; New-York, Lake Erie and Western ordinary, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, Norfolk and Western ordinary, and Northern Pacific ¼ each.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—Donald, Gordon & Co. of the Stock Exchange announce that they are authorized to receive subscriptions at par for $200,000 of the first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of the British-American Ball Nozzle Company. The purchasers of each one-thousand-dollar bond will receive a bonus of $500 in the fully paid non-assessable stock of the company.

—F. J. Lisman announces that he makes a specialty of dealing in the 4 per cent. unassented bonds of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company.

TREED BY A VICIOUS BULL

The Unpleasant Adventure of an Italian on a Mountain Side.

WASHINGTON CROSSING, N. J., Sept. 22.—Antonio Frazey, an Italian laborer in the Rocktown quarries, while walking on Saurland Mountain yesterday morning had a painful adventure with a bull. The bull took him unawares, and tossed him several times. Finally the bull tossed the man upon a rock, and from the top of this he managed to grasp the lower branches of a tree, into which he climbed.

The bull acted frantically, and butted the trunk of the tree, which was not a large one, and the man was in danger of being thrown from it. After a few trials at the tree the bull began to graze, and thus wandered some distance away. The Italian, who was sore and bruised from the tossing he had received, and also suffering from several slight cuts, attempted to descend. He had succeeded in regaining the top of the rock when the bull saw him and charged toward him. Frazey climbed back into the tree and remained there until sundown, when the bull was some distance away, and he managed to get down and away unobserved. He was seriously injured, but will recover.

The bull belonged to John Croser, who says he never before acted viciously.

THREE FLAGS HAVE WAVED OVER IT

Old Fort Mackinac One of the Most Interesting Places in the Country.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Fort Mackinac, which, in accordance with a provision of the last Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, has been turned over to Gov. Rich of Michigan, was of great importance in the early days of the country.

The old fort is situated on the southeastern portion of the Island of Mackinac. This island was occupied by the English first as a military post soon after the destruction of old Fort Mackinac by the French in 1763. It was turned over to the United States by treaty in 1795, but in the war of 1812 it was again occupied by the British.

Situated on the highest point of the island, and about half a mile to the rear of the fort, is Fort Holmes, which was built by the British at the time of their temporary occupancy of the island between 1812 and 1814. It was upon this point that Major Holmes of the United States Army was killed, hence the name. The reservation contains a little over two square miles. The fort consists of stone and earthworks, inclosing about half an acre of ground.

During the French and Indian war the old fort was the scene of many engagements. The flags of three great nations have floated over the post—France, England, and the United States. Historical reminiscences have rendered it classic ground, and the many wild traditions, peopling each rock and glen with spectral inhabitants, have combined to throw around Mackinac an interest and attractiveness almost unequaled by any other place on the Western Continent.

According to the "Annals of Fort Mackinac," published by Capt. Dwight H. Kelton, the fort was built in 1679 by La Salle. At the close of the French and Indian war the English obtained possession of it. The present fort is on the site of the old fort, portions of which are still in a good state of preservation.

Assault on the High Seas.

Patrick Sullivan, twenty-seven years old, a steamship cook, was locked up yesterday at the Oak Street Police Station on a charge of assaulting Henry B. Lispen, mate of the Clyde Line steamship Seminole, with a "port key" while on the high seas.

Lispen said Sullivan, who was on the steamship on her recent return voyage, hit him in the eye and inflicted a painful wound.

May Resume Its Sessions To-day.

It is expected that the special Assembly committee that has been investigating the affairs of the Department of Charities in Brooklyn, and which adjourned a month ago, will meet again to-day.

Hugo Hirsh, counsel for the committee, has recovered from the bruises which he suffered in a bicycle collision. Ex-Commissioner Gott of the Charities Department has been in Brooklyn since the committee organized.

AUCTION SALES OF REALTY.

The following sales of real estate at auction are set down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Charles L. Guy, referee, 136 West Thirty-second Street, south side, 381 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 14 by 98.9 by irregular, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,973.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, John Yard, referee, 437 West Twenty-eighth Street, 75 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story brick tenement, with store in front and frame stable in rear. Due on judgment, $4,955.

By B. L Kennelly, foreclosure sales, two actions, Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, 231 and 233 West Sixty-first Street, beginning 225 feet east of West End Avenue, each 25 by 100.5, two five-story brick tenements. Due on judgment on each, $1,200.

Referees' Notices.

CENTRAL PARK WEST.—New-York Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—LOUISA ECKART, plaintiff, against WILLIAM OSBORN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the eighteenth day of September, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Monday, the fourteenth (14th) day of October, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, by John N. Golding, auctioneer, the following described premises, to wit: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Central Park West, (formerly Eighth Avenue,) distant twenty (20) feet south from the southwest corner of One Hundred and Seventh Street and Central Park West; running thence southerly along the westerly side of Central Park West thirty (30) feet eleven (11) inches; thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street one hundred (100) feet; thence northerly parallel with the westerly side of Central Park West thirty (30) feet eleven (11) inches, and thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street, one hundred (100) feet to the point or place of beginning. And also all the estate, right, title and interest of Ella C. Osborn, of, in, and to the strip of land immediately adjoining the above described parcel on the north, being three (3) feet in width in front on Central Park West and in the rear and one hundred (100) feet in depth on either side.—Dated September 19th, 1895.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee.

CHARLES HENRY BUTLER,
Plaintiff's Attorney, 111 Broadway, New-York City, New-York. s23-2aw3w M&Th

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New-York.—JOSEPHINE E. CARPENTER, Patrick J. Harford and Henry A. Root, as trustees under the last will and testament of Franklin E. James, deceased, plaintiffs, against DAVIS MARX and REBECCA MARX et al., defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 30th day of August, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of October, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the following described premises:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, and taken together, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Front Street, distant two hundred (200) feet westerly from the westerly side of Jackson Square, and running thence westerly along the southerly side of Front Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly and parallel to the westerly side of Jackson Square, one hundred and forty (140) feet to the northerly side of South Street; thence easterly along the northerly side of South Street, twenty-five (25) feet; and thence northerly, parallel with the westerly side of Jackson Square, one hundred and forty (140) feet to the southerly side of Front Street at the point of beginning.—Dated New-York, September 21st, 1895.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee.

STERN & RUSHMORE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 9 Wall Street, New-York, N. Y. s23-2aw3w M&F&o15

TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET.—NEW-YORK Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—JOHN O'KEEFE, Catharine O'Keefe, and Daniel O'Keefe, plaintiffs, against JANE A. KELLY, et al., defendants:

In pursuance of a judgment in partition, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date September 16th, 1895, and entered September 17th, 1895, the undersigned, the Referee therein named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 10th day of October, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises mentioned and described in said judgment, as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the easterly side of Second Avenue, in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Commencing on the northerly corner of Second Avenue and East Twenty-seventh Street; running thence easterly along the northerly side of East Twenty-seventh Street one hundred feet; thence north, parallel with Second Avenue, twenty-four feet and nine inches; thence west, parallel with East Twenty-seventh Street and partly through a party wall, one hundred feet to Second Avenue, and thence south along Second Avenue twenty-four feet and nine inches to the point or place of beginning. Subject to the right of the three houses on the north to connect with the drain in the yard on said premises.—Dated August 17th, 1895.

JOHN DELAHUNTY, Referee.

JOHN T. CANAVAN, Attorney for Plaintiffs, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y. City. s19-2aw3wTh&M

TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York.—MAYER GOTTLIEB, plaintiff, against BABETTE KAUFMANN, individually, &c., et al., defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, and dated the twenty-sixth day of August, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the twenty-third day of September, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by John T. Boyd, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land lying and being in the City, County, and State of New-York, on the northerly side of Twenty-eighth Street, being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Twenty-eighth Street distant three hundred feet easterly from the northeast corner of Tenth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street; running thence easterly, along the northerly side of said Twenty-eighth Street, twenty-five feet; thence running northerly and parallel with Tenth Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches; thence running westerly and parallel with Twenty-eighth Street twenty-five feet; thence running southerly and parallel with Tenth Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to the northerly side of Twenty-eighth Street, the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, August 28, 1895.

JOHN YARD, Referee.

EDWARD F. HASSEY, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 11 Avenue A, New-York City. au30-2aw3w&s23

REAL ESTATE.

Real Estate at Auction.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on

THURSDAY, September 26, 1895,

At 12:00 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

EXECUTOR'S & TRUSTEE'S SALE

OF THE

BATHGATE ESTATE,

LATE PROPERTY OF

CHARLES B. BECK, deceased,

BY ORDER OF

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.,

EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE,

176

Choice and Valuable Lots

ON

3d, Washington, Bathgate, Wendover, and Fulton Avs., 171st and 172d Sts.,

24th Ward, New-York City.

50 per cent. may remain on mortgage for 1 or 3 years at 5 per cent. interest.

Titles guaranteed by the Lawyers' Title Insurance Co. free of charge to each purchaser.

For book maps, &c., apply to TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Esqs., Attorneys for the executor and trustee, 22 William St., and at the auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway, basement.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL ON THE GROUNDS AT

WHITE PLAINS PARK,

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 25, 3 P. M.,

58 BEAUTIFUL VILLA PLOTS,

1 ACRE AND ¼ ACRE EACH.
HARLEM R. R., GRAND CENTRAL STATION, 2:15.
FOR MAPS APPLY TO
PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer,
11 PINE ST.
NEW NETHERLAND REALTY CO.,
256 BROADWAY.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
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THURSDAY, September 26, 1895,

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Referees' Notices.

CENTRAL PARK WEST.—New-York Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—LOUISA ECKART, plaintiff, against WILLIAM OSBORN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the eighteenth day of September, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Monday, the fourteenth (14th) day of October, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, by John N. Golding, auctioneer, the following described premises, to wit: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Central Park West, (formerly Eighth Avenue,) distant twenty (20) feet south from the southwest corner of One Hundred and Seventh Street and Central Park West; running thence southerly along the westerly side of Central Park West thirty (30) feet eleven (11) inches; thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street one hundred (100) feet; thence northerly parallel with the westerly side of Central Park West thirty (30) feet eleven (11) inches, and thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street, one hundred (100) feet to the point or place of beginning. And also all the estate, right, title and interest of Ella C. Osborn, of, in, and to the strip of land immediately adjoining the above described parcel on the north, being three (3) feet in width in front on Central Park West and in the rear and one hundred (100) feet in depth on either side.—Dated September 19th, 1895.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee.

CHARLES HENRY BUTLER,
Plaintiff's Attorney, 111 Broadway, New-York City, New-York. s23-2aw3w M&Th

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New-York.—JOSEPHINE E. CARPENTER, Patrick J. Harford and Henry A. Root, as trustees under the last will and testament of Franklin E. James, deceased, plaintiffs, against DAVIS MARX and REBECCA MARX et al., defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 30th day of August, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of October, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the following described premises:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, and taken together, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Front Street, distant two hundred (200) feet westerly from the westerly side of Jackson Square, and running thence westerly along the southerly side of Front Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly and parallel to the westerly side of Jackson Square, one hundred and forty (140) feet to the northerly side of South Street; thence easterly along the northerly side of South Street, twenty-five (25) feet; and thence northerly, parallel with the westerly side of Jackson Square, one hundred and forty (140) feet to the southerly side of Front Street at the point of beginning.—Dated New-York, September 21st, 1895.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee.

STERN & RUSHMORE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 9 Wall Street, New-York, N. Y. s23-2aw3w M&F&o15

TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET.—NEW-YORK Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—JOHN O'KEEFE, Catharine O'Keefe, and Daniel O'Keefe, plaintiffs, against JANE A. KELLY, et al., defendants:

In pursuance of a judgment in partition, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date September 16th, 1895, and entered September 17th, 1895, the undersigned, the Referee therein named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 10th day of October, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises mentioned and described in said judgment, as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the easterly side of Second Avenue, in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Commencing on the northerly corner of Second Avenue and East Twenty-seventh Street; running thence easterly along the northerly side of East Twenty-seventh Street one hundred feet; thence north, parallel with Second Avenue, twenty-four feet and nine inches; thence west, parallel with East Twenty-seventh Street and partly through a party wall, one hundred feet to Second Avenue, and thence south along Second Avenue twenty-four feet and nine inches to the point or place of beginning. Subject to the right of the three houses on the north to connect with the drain in the yard on said premises.—Dated August 17th, 1895.

JOHN DELAHUNTY, Referee.

JOHN T. CANAVAN, Attorney for Plaintiffs, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y. City. s19-2aw3wTh&M

TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York.—MAYER GOTTLIEB, plaintiff, against BABETTE KAUFMANN, individually, &c., et al., defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, and dated the twenty-sixth day of August, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the twenty-third day of September, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by John T. Boyd, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land lying and being in the City, County, and State of New-York, on the northerly side of Twenty-eighth Street, being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Twenty-eighth Street distant three hundred feet easterly from the northeast corner of Tenth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street; running thence easterly, along the northerly side of said Twenty-eighth Street, twenty-five feet; thence running northerly and parallel with Tenth Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches; thence running westerly and parallel with Twenty-eighth Street twenty-five feet; thence running southerly and parallel with Tenth Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to the northerly side of Twenty-eighth Street, the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, August 28, 1895.

JOHN YARD, Referee.

EDWARD F. HASSEY, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 11 Avenue A, New-York City. au30-2aw3w&s23

Real Estate at Auction.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL ON THE GROUNDS AT

WHITE PLAINS PARK,

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 25, 3 P. M.,

58 BEAUTIFUL VILLA PLOTS,

1 ACRE AND ¼ ACRE EACH.
HARLEM R. R., GRAND CENTRAL STATION, 2:15.
FOR MAPS APPLY TO
PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer,
11 PINE ST.
NEW NETHERLAND REALTY CO.,
256 BROADWAY.

AUCTION SALES OF REALTY.

The following sales of real estate at auction are set down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Charles L. Guy, referee, 136 West Thirty-second Street, south side, 381 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 14 by 98.9 by irregular, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,973.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, John Yard, referee, 437 West Twenty-eighth Street, 75 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story brick tenement, with store in front and frame stable in rear. Due on judgment, $4,955.

By B. L Kennelly, foreclosure sales, two actions, Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, 231 and 233 West Sixty-first Street, beginning 225 feet east of West End Avenue, each 25 by 100.5, two five-story brick tenements. Due on judgment on each, $1,200.

Real Estate at Auction.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on

THURSDAY, September 26, 1895,

At 12:00 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

EXECUTOR'S & TRUSTEE'S SALE

OF THE

BATHGATE ESTATE,

LATE PROPERTY OF

CHARLES B. BECK, deceased,

BY ORDER OF

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.,

EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE,

176

Choice and Valuable Lots

ON

3d, Washington, Bathgate, Wendover, and Fulton Avs., 171st and 172d Sts.,

24th Ward, New-York City.

50 per cent. may remain on mortgage for 1 or 3 years at 5 per cent. interest.

Titles guaranteed by the Lawyers' Title Insurance Co. free of charge to each purchaser.

For book maps, &c., apply to TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Esqs., Attorneys for the executor and trustee, 22 William St., and at the auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway, basement.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL ON THE GROUNDS AT

WHITE PLAINS PARK,

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 25, 3 P. M.,

58 BEAUTIFUL VILLA PLOTS,

1 ACRE AND ¼ ACRE EACH.
HARLEM R. R., GRAND CENTRAL STATION, 2:15.
FOR MAPS APPLY TO
PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer,
11 PINE ST.
NEW NETHERLAND REALTY CO.,
256 BROADWAY.

City Houses To Let—Furnished.

FURNISHED DWELLINGS.
OUR BEST OFFERINGS, FOR WINTER OR YEAR.

53d St.—Dining room extension; furniture cost $30,000.
Park Av., (Murray Hill.)—Full size; never rented.
52d St., about five doors from 5th Av.—Two full-size Madison Av. corners.
50th St.—Very large, with stable.
Many others, $300 to $1,400 per month.
EXCLUSIVELY OFFERED BY HENRY D. WINANS & MAY, 5TH AV., CORNER 52D ST.

A 4-STORY HIGH-STOOP HOUSE, WITH DINING-room extension, to let, furnished, season or year, on 53d St., near 5th Av.; $4,000 per year and $3,000 for season.
H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th St., corner 5th Av.

A 5-STORY BROWNSTONE HOUSE TO LET, furnished or unfurnished, on 5th Av., near 47th St.
H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th St., corner 5th Av.

AN EXTRA-WIDE 4-STORY HIGH-STOOP house, with dining-room extension, to let, furnished, on 67th St., near 5th Av.
H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th St., corner 5th Av.

A FULL-SIZE 4-STORY HIGH-STOOP HOUSE to let, furnished, on 36th St., near Madison Av.; stable if desired.
H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th St., corner 5th Av.

A FULL-SIZE 4-STORY HIGH-STOOP HOUSE, extension, to let, furnished, on Madison Av., near 35th St.
H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th St., corner 5th Av.

A FULL-SIZE 4-STORY HIGH-STOOP HOUSE, with dining-room extension, to let, furnished, season or year, on 54th St., near 5th Av.
H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th St., corner 5th Av.

A 4-STORY HIGH-STOOP HOUSE TO LET, furnished, on 47th St., near 5th Av.; $3,500.
H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th St., corner 5th Av.

TO LET, FURNISHED—House and stable, on 5th Av., opposite Central Park.
H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th St., corner 5th Av.

City Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

UNFURNISHED DWELLINGS.
3 East 81st St.—Artistic, new decorations.
59 East 66th St.—A modern extension house.
114 East 40th St.—Three story, RENTS
strictly modern.
53d St.—Full size American REASONABLE.
basement.
64 West 52d St.—20 feet, butler's pantry.
63 East 53d St.—Medium size, modern.
310 West 96th St.—20 feet, modern. 173 others.
HENRY D. WINANS & MAY, 5th Av., cor. 52d St

A 4-STORY HIGH-STOOP HOUSE TO LET, UNfurnished, on 53d St., near Madison Av.; $2,000 per year.
H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th St., corner 5th Av.

A FULL-SIZE 4-STORY HIGH-STOOP HOUSE, with dining-room extension, to let, unfurnished, on 5th Av., near 11th St.
H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th St., corner 5th Av.

74 th ST., NEAR COLUMBUS AV.—A desirable 4-story high-stoop house, with butler's pantry extension, to let, unfurnished.
H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th St., corner 5th Av.

A FULL-SIZE 4-STORY HIGH-STOOP HOUSE to let, unfurnished, on 9th St., near 5th Av.; $2,500.
H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th St., corner 5th Av.

5 8 EAST 2 5 th ST.—A 4-Story English-basement house to let, unfurnished; $2,200 per year.
H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th St., corner 5th Av.

51ST ST., 417 WEST.—10 rooms and bath; mantel mirrors; first-class order; $850; keys in 425. JOS. CORBIT & CO., 23d St. and 9th Av.

City Real Estate for Sale.

FOR SALE, VERY LOW—THE LAST OF THE NEW THREE-STORY DWELLINGS, WEST 89TH ST.; LARGE PARLOR, FOYER HALL, DINING ROOM, BUTLER'S PANTRY, AND KITCHEN ON FIRST FLOOR; ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS; HARDWOOD TRIM THROUGHOUT; MUST BE SEEN TO BE APPRECIATED; HOUSE IS 20x70, LOT 100 FEET; THE BEST ARRANGEMENT EVER DESIGNED FOR LIVING IN FIRST-CLASS STYLE WITH FEW SERVANTS.

E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO.,
176 BROADWAY.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

ON LENOX HILL, South of 70th St.

22 feet x large extension x100.5.

A modern-sized house; electric lighting; new exposed plumbing; five baths; indirect steam heating; artistic decorations; exposed sunny rear; price, $75,000; terms easy.

HENRY D. WINANS & MAY,
5th Av., corner 52d St.

A. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO.

Mortgage Loans Exclusively.

146 BROADWAY (cor. Liberty St.), NEW YORK.

Park Hill-on-the-Hudson.

ADDRESS 280 BROADWAY.

5 4th ST., NEAR 5 th AV.—A modern 4-story and basement house, with dining room extension, for sale.
H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th St., corner 5th Av.

A 4-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWNSTONE house, with extension, for sale, on 47th St., near 5th Av.; $60,000.
H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th St., corner 5th Av.

143 EAST 37TH ST.—For sale or to rent; unfurnished; price, $30,000; rent, $2,200.
H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th St., corner 5th Av.

33 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—For sale or to lease for business purposes. Apply to
H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th St., corner 5th Av.

A WELL-BUILT 4-STORY BROWNSTONE house for sale on 38th St., near 5th Av.
H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th St., corner 5th Av.

FOR SALE—54 EAST 53D ST.—A 4-story brownstone residence; in good order; $21,000.
H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th St., corner 5th Av.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,

1,269 Broadway. 22d Street.

Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

City Flats To Let—Unfurnished.

"The Allston."

Corner Madison Avenue and 38th St.

A few desirable corner suites of two or four rooms and bath, to rent from Oct. 1; elevator, hall boys, &c.; rent $700 to $1,400, including service.

J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT, 1517 B'way.

MAGNIFICENT APARTMENTS—NEW CASTLETON, 110 WEST 57TH ST.

Electric lighting; Roman baths; most perfect exposed plumbing; very handsome decorations; rents, $2,000 and $3,000, according to size of apartment.

HENRY D. WINANS & MAY, Agents,
5th Av., corner 52d St.

CLEVELAND,

126 TO 130 EAST 24TH ST.

A-choice flat; unfurnished; newly painted and decorated throughout; parquet floors; all rooms light and open to outside air; owner resident.

FIRST-CLASS FLAT IN SELECT NEIGHBORhood; eight rooms, butler's pantry, bath; steam heat and hallboy; every room has direct light. Apply to janitor on premises, 71 West 83d St.

7 5 WEST 92 D.—Eight rooms and bath; the largest flats for the rents on the west side; $50 to $60; station one block. JANITOR.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

PORTSMOUTH AND HAMPSHIRE,
38-50 West 9th St.
Beautiful outside apartments.
Every room directly lighted.
Rents, $900 to $1,250.
Elevators, steam heat, hall boys.
Also apartments, four rooms and bath, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two bachelors.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

Stables to Let.

PRIVATE STABLE, 159 WEST 18TH ST.—Seven stalls; ample carriage room; coachman's apartment. Apply E. N. TAILER, 99 Franklin St.

The Farmer

Finds THE WEEKLY TIMES almost indispensable. Its unequaled Agricultural Department is edited by Henry Stewart, the eminent authority on all agricultural matters, and author of

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The farmer who reads THE WEEKLY TIMES has the benefit of Mr. Stewart's pen, advice, and experience free.

Legal Notices.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, by the Grace of God Free and Independent—

To LEONARD FORBES BECKWITH, Edwin Ford and Frederick Brooks; Dr. B. Sachs; P. Kaufmann; Allan McLane Hamilton; Thomas M. Hart & Co.; Herring-Hall Marvin Company; Edward H. Jennings; Maine & New-Hampshire Granite Co.; Thomas J. Alden; William B. Miles Company; Ellen Riley, as administratrix of Thomas Riley, deceased; Cannon & Attwater; H. Wunderlich & Company; Frank Hegger; Charles F. Cutler; Estate Edward Merrill; Zindars & Hunt; N. Wallace; Edwin A. Moody; Thomas A. Darragh; Frederick K. Usher; James Nightingale; John H. Duncan; J. & J. Morrison; Mitchell Brothers; Baker, Smith & Co.; American Geographical Society; Dr. R. W. Amidon; American Express Company, New-York; Berkshire Electric Company; Charles J. Britton; B. F. Barker; G. Borrho; James Clifford; H. C. Davis; Clinton Davis; M. N. Forney; John Flanagan; Military Service Institution; The Gilbert & Barker Manufacturing Co.; The Hampton Savings Bank; Hillman, Washburn & Co.; Charles H. Knight, M. D.; C. L. Lynch; R. S. Luqueer & Co.; H. P. Lucas; The Manhattan Storage & Warehouse Co.; Dennis Morrissey; J. Milhau's Son; The Metropolitan Telephone & Telegraph Co.; The Mason Stable Company, Limited; Dr. Frederick Peterson; G. P. Putnam's Sons; James A. Rice; The Republican Club; Henry C. Squires; Saint Nicholas Society; Society of Colonial Wars; Seventh Regiment Veteran and Active League; J. M. Stevenson & Co.; E. Spencer; W. M. Tuttle; The Sons of the Revolution; Town of Lenox, Mass., taxes; Tiffany & Co.; Bernard Quaritch, City of Elizabeth, taxes; William H. Forbes, individually and as Trustee for Mrs. Helene Leigh, under the will of Nelson M. Beckwith, deceased; Isaac Untermyer; William Hyams; Rudolf Hilbrand; William Moller; Lewis Harding; Boughton & Terwilliger; Edward C. Sheehy; Ford & Driggs; Richard V. Harnett & Company; Louis Harden; D. A. Kimball; Francis W. Rockwell; Frank M. Pease; George F. Johnson; Prince and Walker, Town of Stockbridge, Mass., taxes; John A. Weekes, as surety of Henry de Forest Weekes, as Committee, and to all parties interested in the estate of Leonard Forbes Beckwith, a lunatic, as creditors or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before one of our Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 26th day of September, 1895, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to make proof of your several claims, if you be creditors against the estate of Leonard Forbes Beckwith, a lunatic, and to show cause why a settlement of accounts and proceedings of Henry De Forest Weekes, as committee of the property of the said Leonard Forbes Beckwith up to the date of such hearing should not be had, and if no cause be shown, to attend the settlement of such account, and such of you as are here cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Court to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at the City of New-York, on the 9th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five. HENRY D. PURROY, Clerk.

[L.S.]

au12-1aw6wM

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER CRUGER, as executor of the last will and testament of John Augustus Pell, deceased, plaintiff, against ELEANOR LIVINGSTON PHELPS, Charles Harris Livingston Phelps, George W. Pell, Alfred Duane Pell, Mary Pell, Mary Duane Pell, Adele Ireland, Melissa A. Pell, individually and as executrix of the will of Walden Pell, deceased, and Eben Wright, as executor of said will; Leta Pell Wright, F. Livingston Pell, James D. Pell, Walden Pell, Sophia G. Pell, Osgood Field, Hickson W. Field, Maunsell B. Field, Louisa Clinton Field, Horace S. Ely, Edward Mitchell, William Jay, Arthur Pell, Alfred Pell, William Mitchell, Jared Beeckman, William Beeckman, The Reformed Dutch Church at Esopus, Ellen Theresa Corcoran, The Children's Aid Society of the City of New-York, The New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, The United States Trust Company, The Five Points House of Industry, defendants.—Summons: To the above-named defendants, Eleanor Livingston Phelps, Osgood Field, Ellen Theresa Corcoran, Charles Harris Livingston Phelps, and to Eleanor Livingston Phelps, mother of the infant defendant Charles Harris Livingston Phelps: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated New-York, June 20th, 1895.

COUDERT BROTHERS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, Nos. 68 & 70 William Street, New-York City, New-York.

To the defendants Eleanor Livingston Phelps, Osgood Field, Ellen Theresa Corcoran, Charles Harris Livingston Phelps, and to Eleanor Livingston Phelps, mother of the infant defendant Charles Harris Livingston Phelps: Notice is hereby given you that the foregoing summons in this action was served upon you pursuant to an order of Mr. Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, one of the Justices of this court, dated the sixth day of August, 1895, and filed with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House in the City of New-York.—New-York, 6th August, 1895.

COUDERT BROTHERS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 68 & 70 William Street, New-York City. au12-1aw6wM

Legal Notices.

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-York.—PATRICK MURPHY, plaintiff, against ELLEN MURPHY, defendant.—Trial to be had in the City and County of New-York.—Summons.—Action for separation, ground of abandonment. To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within 20 days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. —Dated New-York, August 5th, 1895.

JOSEPH F. MOSS,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Post Office address New-York City, Offices, 87 and 89 Centre St., New-York City.

To Ellen Murphy, the within-named defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. John J. Freedman, one of the Justices of